THE HICKMAN COURIER.

OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

ESTABLISHED 1859. | HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KY., SEPT. 7, 1900. | VOL. XXXV, NO. 41.

Fulton Circuit Court

The September term of the Fulton Circuit Court convened Monday, Judge Robbins present and presiding. Com. Atty. Moorman was absent on account of sickness, and Mr. S. H. Crossland appointed Com. Atty. for this term.

The time of the Court has been chiefly occupied in trying misdemeanor cases, and a number of such cases have been tried and fines imposed. Only one conviction for the pen, that of Jim Wiley, for horse stealing, 2 years.

GRAND JURY.

John W. Blythe, foreman; W. R. Roper, W. N. Brassfield, Alex Rice, G. R. Pegram, W. C. Glidewell, J. B. Wilkins, J. M. Kirk, W. H. Routen, R. A. Finch, T. C. Bondurant and Joel Patrick.

REGULAR PETIT JURY.

J. L. Atwell, J. H. Jones, W. J. Mayes, J. B. Ledwidge, J. A. Sigmon, R. M. Nichols, E. C. Carter, R. A. Bondurant, Albert Graves, P. B. Henry, R. S. Roberts, S. B. Brown, J. B. L. Seat, J. H. Williams, Charlie Noonon, A. J. Claywell, Jo Ballard, A. G. Kimbro, T. F. Benton, W. B. Stallings, A. King, W. H. Mathews, Y. E. Burkett.

THE HAMILTON REVIVAL.

[St. Louis Republic.]

Speaker Henderson's declaration in a public speech that "the doctrines of Hamilton must be the text-word of the hour" leads to an inquiry as to what are the doctrines of Hamilton.

Senator Henry Cabct Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, in his "Life of Hamilton" states them as follows:

"The Republic of Hamilton was to be an Aristocratic as distinguished from a Democratic Republic, and the power of the separate States was to be effectually crippled. The first object to be attained by committing the choice of the President and Senators, who were to hold office during good behavior, to a class of the community qualified to vote by the posion of a certain amount of real property. The second was to be secured by giving to the President of the United States the appointment of the Governors of the various States, who were to have a veto on all State legislation. These provisions, as may be seen at a glance, involved the essential character of the Government, and although purely Republican, came much nearer to the British model than any other by their recognition of classes and of the political rights of property, while, by the treatment of the States, a highly centralized national Government was to supercede entirely the confederate form."

If such doctrines are to be the "text-word of the hour" the American nation will preach a sermon on that text in November which will forever put the doctrines of Hamilton where the forefathers of the greatest Republic on earth put them—deep down in the grave.

The South's Fault, of Course.

The South-haters of the North are not perhaps very many nowadays, but they are unchangeable and incorrigible. The Philadelphia Press blames the South now for the New York and Ohio race prejudice devilment. It says:

To Ohio belongs the disgrace of trying to copy more closely than any other Northern State the lawless methods employed in Southern States to punish the crime of rape.

But while Ohio may have had more evidences of the mob spirit in recent years than other Northern States there is every evidence that the same spirit is growing elsewhere as well as in Ohio. Recent events in New York City show how easy it is to collect a mob which, for a short time can take possession of a large city in spite of the efforts of the authorities. The evident growth of this spirit may well alarm thinking people It has been fostered by the leniency with which lawlessness in the South has been treated. The masses have seen ballot boxes stuffed, elections stolen, Legislatures and Governors chosen by fraud, and crimes committed with impunity, and they have argued that if these things could be done without punishment by others why could they not also break the law with safety? They have concluded that they could do it, and the result is the race riots and lynchings that have disgraced many States.

So long as these crimes were confined to the South, Northern opinion concerned itself little. But events in Ohio prove that the lawless spirit of the South is permeating the North and that unless it is throttled this section will soon become as notorious for riots and lynchings as the South.

Of course this is all rot about the New York and Ohio mobs being emboldened by remembering "the leniency by which lawlessness in the South has been treated." These mobs didn't remember anything. They simply got mad and lost their reason like all mobs do everywhere. But, supposing it were otherwise, people who sit under such wholesome teachings as those of the Press ought not to be led into temptation and astray by the Southern heathen, ought they?

—The barbecue and picnic at Stubbs' Park, Wednesday, for the benefit of the Catholic Church at Hickman, was an occasion of much pleasure and enjoyment, and though good taste and order in all arrangements and appointments, and while very well attended was not a source of net revenue as was deserved.

Ellisons Bulletin

Of some of the GOOD THINGS offered
. . . . in our . . . .

Slaughter Sale!

$18.50 Suits for $10.00.
25c for 50c Fancy Shirts.
Straw Hats at *Half Price.*
$1.10 for $1.50 Childrens Suits.
6c for Lawn and Batiste, worth 10c.
59c for 75c Fancy Shirts.
4½c Yard Wide Domestic, worth 6c.
50c for Slippers that were $1.50 and $1.00.
$1.00 Ladies Shoes and Slippers, were $2.00 and $1.50.
Carpets and Mattings at Slaughter Prices.
$3.45 Mens Suits that were $5.00.
$7.50 Mens Fine Suits that were $10.00.
29c Ladies Shirt Waists, worth 50c.
1c Palm Fans.
3c Japanese Fans.
5c Ladies Linen Collars.
15c Misses and Children's Fancy Hose, worth 25c and 30c.

These are only a few of the good things.

Remember, *first comers get choicest pickings.*

SPOT CASH.

L. P. & W. S. Ellison,

Hickman, Ky.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW

About Which Democratic Sentiment is Crystalizing.

A Frankfort special to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: The Democratic legislators have been quietly discussing the main features to be incorporated in a new election law, and it is announced that a bill has been practically agreed upon. The features of the proposed measure are as follows:

State Election Commission of three members, one to be selected by the governing authority of the Democratic party, one by the same authority of the Republican party, and the third to be elected by the Legislature. The latter will be chairman, but to have no vote except where the other two disagree. County boards to contain three members, one selected by Democrats, one by Republicans, the third by the County Judge, the latter Commissioner to have no vote except in case of a tie.

It will provide for universal registration in city, town, village and country precincts, do away with party devices on the ballot, and provide for the preservation of all the ballots for a reasonable time after each election. The election officers are to be appointed from the two principal parties, the party authorities to furnish the names of those they want appointed, and must be divided equally—that is, each party will have one judge in each precinct. This seems to meet with general approval, and it is more than likely it will be enacted into a law as soon as possible. It is an absolute repeal of the present law, and cannot be unfair to either party.

No Prisons for Women.

Austria is the one country in the world which never puts a woman in prison. Instead of giving a woman criminal so many months in jail she is sent, no matter how terrible is her record, to one or other of the convents devoted for the purpose and kept there during the time for which she is sentenced. The convent is not a mere prison in disguise, for its courtyard stands open all day long, the only bar to egress being a nun who acts as portress, just as in other convents.—[Washington Times.

—Mrs. Jennie Summers and sister, Miss Mattie Oman, of Lake county Tennessee, visited Mrs. Joe Harper last week.

Don't Read This!

UNLESS YOU WISH TO KNOW THE LATEST!

Shaws are to add a

Millinery ✶ Department

TO THEIR STORE

THIS FALL,

Presided over by Trimmers fully competent in every sense of the word.

We will spare no pains or expense to make this Department as fully "Up-to-Date" as can be found in this section.

M. B. Shaw's Sons.

A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZATION.

Allied Soldiers Guilty of Fearful Atrocities in China.

The atrocities committed by the allied soldiers in China, between Taku and Pekin, could not be believed except that the reports are verified by some of our own American officers, but, being true, they are a deep-dyed disgrace to civilization.

Robbery, ravishing and murder are continuous. Roving parties of soldiers indulge in unrestricted outrages. With few exceptions, every town and village in the section traversed by the armies has been looted. The Russians are the worst offenders, with the French also contributing largely in proportion to their numbers. The Japanese, British and Americans are under better control. The conduct of the Cossacks has been especially atrocious.

The scene all along Pei Ho Valley was one of destruction and ruin, and everywhere the non-combattant Chinese were hurdling in abject fear and terror, but not even abject submission was any protection.

OPENED.

Kentucky's Political Campaign

By pre-arrangement and common consent the political campaign in Kentucky, was opened on Monday, by both the great political parties, and from now on the fight may be said to be fairly on, and the indications are that every foot of ground will be stubbornly contested.

Governor Beckham and ex-Governor McCreary made speeches at Henderson, and an immense and enthusiastic crowd is reported.

Mr. Yerkes, the Republican nominee for Governor, opened his campaign at Bowling Green, and is also reported to have been greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience.

The Democratic programme was to have a Democratic opening campaign speech in each county seat on the 3rd, and from newspaper reports this was generally followed out but in some counties the speakers failed to fill appointments.

The Republicans have a number of spell binders on the bocks.

From now on if you dont want to hear politics on the "raging stump," stay in doors or hide out.

ALTGELD'S WARNING.

Former Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, warns the Democratic National Committee to organize vigilance committees to watch the count of ballots next November. He declares Republicans are depending on fraud and crime at the polls to carry the election, and for that purpose have raised $25,000,000 from trusts. Democratic managers do not, however, take kindly to the scheme. But they say they will keep better watch this year than they did in 1896.

Mr. Altgeld says: "In 1888 Cleveland carried Kentucky by about 43,000 majority. In 1896 Mr. Bryan got about 43,000 more votes than had been cast for Cleveland, so he evidently carried the State in the neighborhood of 80,000 votes. Yet it was counted for McKinley. This was accomplished by means of false returns and wholesale frauds committed in Louisville and in the mountain districts, where were Republican.

"Careful examination of the returns from Ohio in 1896 showed there were from 50,000 to 70,000 fraudulent votes counted. In Indiana there were between 30,000 and 40,000 more votes returned than were legally cast. In Illinois every method of fraud was practiced that was known to man.

"In Chicago careful comparison of the vote returned in 1895 with the vote of prior years shows in the neighborhood of 72,000 more votes returned than were honestly cast at that election, and for the entire State upward of 100,000 fraudulent votes were returned.

"We feel these crimes can be prevented. I believe that if our people will form vigilance committees in every precinct of the country, make careful lists of all legal voters, and then take position at the polls when the counting is in progress and see there is no false count made, and that votes cast for the Democratic ticket are not counted for Republican candidates, then we will sweep the country from one end to the other. Republicans will not be able to carry eight States in the Union."—Washington telegram to St. Louis Republic.

57,000 in Arkansas.

The Democrats win in Arkansas, electing their ticket by an estimated majority of 57,000. There was a small vote.

—Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost, Found, To Loan, etc., inserted in the Courier, rate one cent a word each insertion. Personal mentions free.

The Hickman Courier

GEORGE WARREN, Publisher.

HICKMAN. - - KENTUCKY.

SEPTEMBER—1900.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

Chinese soldiers live on rice and cabbage.

There are nearly 2,000 stitches in a pair of hand-sewed boots.

The city of Peking consumes nearly 450,000 tons of rice annually.

Usually with long-lived folk the body is long and the legs short.

A British comander-in-chief, while in active service, receives £75 a week.

Steam thawers are expediting the work in the mines of the Klondike this year.

The Cuban exhibit at the Paris Exposition has achieved a notable success, winning 140 prizes.

The Harriman, Tenn., cotton mill has received orders from England for 100,000 pounds of thread.

The London papers report that Richard Le Gallienne, the poet, is again to visit this country next winter on a lecturing tour.

The princess of Monaco is the first Hebrew to sit on an European throne. She was born a Miss Heine, and her first husband was the late duke of Richelieu.

The postal savings bank system is in operation in Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and in most of the colonies.

Rosewood and mahogany are so plentiful in Mexico that some of the copper mines there are timbered with rosewood, while mahogany is used as fuel for the engines.

A Moses in the person of a beautiful full-blooded Indian woman has appeared among the Delawares, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Creeks and is leading them into a new promised land in Mexico.

There are a number of our professional men who have hung out their signs in Manila. There are a half dozen lawyers and an equal number of dentists and doctors.

Murat Halstead's memories of Topeka are not the pleasantest. He has delivered public speeches there three times, and each time has been introduced by a wrong name.

France imposes a heavy export duty on everything transported from, and an import duty upon everything carried into, her colonies, unless it is conveyed under a French flag.

A hundred thousand tons of coal were handled in St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, twice during the past year, the Hamburg-American line using more than 6,000 tons per month.

It has been found that smallpox patients are least marked when kept in rooms darkened with red curtains. Sunlight passing through a red medium loses its chemical power. It thus prevents smallpox from taking a confluent form.

Camille Saint-Saens, the famous French composer, has become very near-sighted, so that it is almost not too much to say that he is blind. What little work he is doing now is with the aid of the strongest glasses and at great risk to himself.

The time of the Roman occupation of Britain, five distinct species of dogs were there, most of which can with certainty be identified with those of the present day. There were the house dog, the greyhound, the bulldog, the setter and the slowhound.

Manila is rapidly putting on its American clothes. You see American signs on every street, and although most of the businesses so far are small, the day will come when there will be large American stores there handling all kinds of American goods.

Thin bamboo tubes are fastened to carrier pigeons in China to protect them from birds of prey. When the bird is in motion the action of the air through the tubes causes a whistling sound, which alarms birds like the hawk, and keeps them at a respectful distance.

All classes in China dress by imperial command, and when the Peking Gazette announces that the emperor has put on his winter hat on a day prescribed by centuries' unvarying astronomical custom, all China does likewise and turns over the chair cushions, exposing their "winter side."

The present mikado of Japan is seen much more in public than most of his predecessors. He is described as short, but well proportioned and muscular.

President Loubet, of France, is a musician. He not only plays the piano and violin with remarkable skill, but composes some music of no mean order.

The supreme court of North Carolina has sustained a decision rendered in Burke county imposing a fine of $1,000 on a railroad company for having given an annual pass to a door keeper of the legislature in 1897.

NEW YORK RACE WAR.

A Colored Woman Starts a Serious Row on Ninth Avenue.

She Was Taken in Charge By the Officers—She Barely Escaped Lynching By an Angry Mob —Other Trouble.

New York, Sept. 4.—An apple core thrown by a colored boy which struck William Kohles, a white man, caused a small riot between whites and blacks in West Forty-eighth street Monday afternoon which was quickly quelled by a force of patrolmen.

Kohles is a vender. Monday afternoon he was driving through Forty-eighth street when he passed a crowd of small colored boys and was struck in the back of the neck with the core of an apple. The man was stabbed in the neck a week previous by a colored man, the cut requiring several stitches.

The vender became very angry at the boy and after catching him slapped his face a number of times. A colored man finally struck the vender in the face, knocking him down. The exchange of blows attracted a crowd and threats were made against the colored population. It is alleged Kohles drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the first colored man in sight.

About the same hour that this occurred a colored woman armed with a hat pin and a razor nearly caused another riot on Ninth avenue. She was taken in charge by a policeman and followed to the West Thirty-seventh street station by a crowd of 300 men and boys who wanted to lynch her. A man who said he was Michael Grannin, was standing at Thirty-ninth street and Ninth avenue when the woman approached him. They exchanged a few words and the woman attempted to stab Grannin with a hat pin. Grannin succeeded in dodging.

Then the woman drew a razor and attempted to slash Grannin. Finally a policeman caught the woman and secured possession of the razor. Before he reached the station house the crowd had increased and there were cries of "Lynch her!" Half a dozen policemen finally rushed up and kept the mob at a distance. After the woman had been taken into the police station her husband appeared on the scene. Threats were made to lynch him also, but a large number of policemen finally succeeded in driving the mob away.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Adjourns After Electing Officers for the Ensuing Year and Selecting Denver for the Next Meeting.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—The G. A. R. convention was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock by Commander-in-Chief Shaw. The committee appointed to consider the report of the commander-in-chief approved of it, with the exception of his recommendation of an effort to secure the change of the date of memorial day from May 30 to the last Sunday in May. The report was adopted.

The report of the committee on pension was adopted. The main feature of the report was a petition to congress to pass a bill providing for a court of appeals to act immediately on the thousands of pension applications now pending and which court of appeals shall have final jurisdiction.

Pension matters being disposed of, the election of officers was taken up and resulted in the election of the following:

Commander-in-Chief—Leo Rassieur. St. Louis.

Senior Vice Commander—E. C. Milliken, Portland, Me.

Junior Vice Commander—Frank Seamon, Knoxville, Tenn.

Surgeon General—John A. Wilkins, Delta, O.

Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. A. Drahms, San Quentin, Cal.

The officers were all elected by acclamation.

The place for the next annual encampment was then taken up. There was no contest for the honor of entertaining the veterans in 1901, Denver apparently being the unanimous choice of the delegates, and the bid of the western city for the distinction met with no opposition.

HON. ARTHUR SEWALL.

His Condition Unchanged, and His Death Is Expected at Any Moment.

Bath, Me., Sept. 4.—The condition of Hon. Arthur H. Sewall was unchanged at midnight. He had not regained consciousness, and it was stated by the physicians that there was absolutely no hope of his recovery His death is expected at any moment and he probably will not come out of the stupor in which he has lain since he was stricken. The family is about the bedside awaiting the end.

Mr. Sewall was seized with an attack of apoplexy at 10 o'clock Sunday night.

Desperado Shot to Death.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 4.—Francis R. Rohm, alias Jones, known as "Shorty," a desperate criminal, was shot to death by a party of farmers in the vicinity of Elizabethville, Pa. He had committed many robberies in the vicinity.

Two Girls Shot By Boy Hunters.

Arapahoe, Neb., Sept. 4.—Lena Stagemeler and Minnie Noltmeier, each about 14 years old, have been shot supposedly by two boys named Holloway, who were hunting. The shooting is supposed to be an accident.

SHOCKED TO DEATH.

Two Policemen Killed and Eleven Injured—Telephone and Electric Light Wires Became Crossed.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—Two policemen were killed Monday night by electric shock sustained while they were using the police telephone and eleven other officers were injured in the same manner.

The dead: Nicholas Beckman and John P. Looney.

The men had gone to patrol boxes on their beats to "call up" headquarters. When they touched the receivers to place them to their ears they were knocked a distance of ten feet, falling limp to the ground. Both died half an hour after being conveyed to the hospital.

The other eleven patrolmen had their hands burned and suffered from shock but none were seriously injured.

The electric light wire that caused the catastrophe was operated with a pressure of 8,000 volts.

FATALLY WOUNDED.

In a Struggle Between a Deputy Sheriff and Two Alleged Horse Thieves One Was Shot.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4.—A Sturgis S. D., special says: Ed Dittman and Harris Hanson, alleged horse thieves, whose capture was one of the most exciting in the state's criminal history, assaulted Deputy Sheriff Frank Smith while he was locking up the cells for the night. They nearly overpowered him, captured his keys and tried to lock him in.

Hanson and Smith were in a life and death struggle and the officer managed to get his arm free, firing his revolver and fatally wounding Dittman. The officer then regained control and kept his prisoners quiet until help arrived. Dittman was just out of bed from the wounds received when he was captured.

A TRAIN DERAILED.

Engineer Instantly Killed—A Dozen or More Passengers Were More or Less Injured.

Freeport, Ill., Sept. 4.—The Chicago & Northwestern passenger train that left Chicago at 4:45 Monday afternoon, due at Freeport at 7:55, was derailed near Ridot, in this county, resulting in a frightful wreck. All the cars left the track. The engineer, Patrick Ryan, went over the embankment in his engine and was instantly killed. Twelve or fifteen were more or less injured, none seriously. The accident was caused by spreading rails as the train was rounding a curve. The engine ran 500 feet on the ties before it went into the ditch, carrying baggage car with it.

AMERICAN BATTLE SHIPS.

The Texas, Indiana, Massachusetts, Kearsarge and Kentucky Arrive at Bar Harbor, Me.

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 4.—The United States battle ships Texas, Indiana, Massachusetts, Kearsarge and Kentucky arrived here at 1 o'clock Monday and anchored west of the flagship New York. During the forenoon a committee of selectmen and the board of trade paid an official visit to Rr. Adm. N. H. Farquhar. The visit was immediately returned by Adm. Farquhar, who also visited Lieut. Gen. Schofield, U. S. A., retired; Rr. Adm. Upshur and President Johnston Livingston, at the Bar Harbor reading room.

ELECTION IN ARKANSAS.

Entire Democratic Ticket, Headed By Hon. Jeff Davis for Governor, Was Elected.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 4.—The entire democratic ticket, headed by Hon. Jeff. Davis, of Pope county, for governor, was elected in Arkansas Monday. Early returns indicate that the vote will be lighter than was expected. H. L. Remmel, the republican candidate for governor, made a good showing, and his increased vote two years ago will probably reduce the usually large democratic majority. There was no opposition to the democratic ticket for any of the offices except the governor's.

Labor Day at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 4.—The seventh annual celebration of Labor day was engaged in great enthusiasm Monday with 1,500 union men and thousands of citizens of all classes. The parade was over two miles long and it included the fire brigade, 25 unions and five bands and the military, besides many floats of business houses gaily decorated.

Stabbed to Death.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 4.—Louis Motz and J. A. Spriggs, prominent young men, became involved in a difficulty at a dance at Vallombrosa Monday night, in which friends on both sides interfered and Spriggs was later found on the ground dead from a knife stab. Motz surrendered at 1 o'clock with the remark: "They say I have killed a man."

Killed By His Son.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Sept. 4.—While making a brutal assault upon his wife in a quarrel over a trivial matter, A. Woods, a farmer living near Martelle, was shot and instantly killed by his 18-year-old son, who was exonerated by a coroner's jury.

Ex-Gov. Lewellyn Dead.

Witchia, Kans., Sept. 4.—Ex-Gov. L. D. Lewellyn, died very suddenly and unexpectedly of heart failure at Arkansas City, Kansas, at 10 o'clock Monday night. Gov Lewellyn has been in poor health for some time.

FIFTEEN WERE KILLED

An Excursion Train Wrecked Near Hatfield, Pa., Sunday.

It Was Running at the Rate of Thirty-Five Miles an Hour and Crashed Into the Rear End of a Milk Train.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Fifteen persons killed and 14 others injured is the appalling record of a rear end collision between an excursion train and a milk train on the Bethlehem branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railway Sunday morning at Hatfield, Pa., 27 miles north of this city.

Of the killed 11 were passengers on the excursion train and four were on the milk train, which as stated was standing at a water station when wrecked by the excursion train.

The wrecked train consisted of ten day coaches, and was the first section of a large excursion made up of people from Bethlehem, Allentown and surrounding towns to Atlantic City. This section carried only those persons who lived in Bethlehem and Allentown, and left the union depot in Bethlehem at 6:05 a. m., exactly 35 minutes behind the milk train. The latter train consisted of two milk cars and two passenger coaches and had stopped at every station on the road from Bethlehem en route to Philadelphia. At 6:54 the milk train drew up at the milk platform at Hatfield, and in less than two minutes the special excursion train, running at the rate of 35 miles an hour crashed into the milk train. The locomotive ploughed through the two passenger coaches and crushed them as if they were egg shells. The milk car immediately in front was also badly wrecked.

The excursion train was a picture of indescribable horror. The locomotive was a mass of bent and broken iron and firmly held the bodies of its engineer and fireman beneath its great weight. Behind the engine six of the ten cars are also a mass of wreckage. The first car was broken in twain and the other five cars were thrown on their sides, completely demolished. Nine persons were killed in the first two cars and the others in those coaches were badly maimed.

As soon as the crash came a terrible cry rose from the smashed cars and those who had not been injured quickly crawled or jumped from the cars and went to the assistance of the injured. Many were pinned down by wreckage and had to be freed by the liberal use of axes. With three or four exceptions the dead were killed instantly, the others dying on their way to the hospitals. All the injured were first taken to a shed at the Hatfield station and the dead were removed to a barn. Messengers were sent to the nearby villages for physicians and a relief train was telegraphed for from Bethlehem. With 15 doctors and half a dozen nurses a special train was sent from Bethlehem but before it reached the scene of the wreck, it was signalled to return to Bethlehem as a special, carrying nearly all the injured, had started for that place. On the run from Hatfield to the hospital three of the injured died.

The special train arrived at Bethlehem at 11:30 and was met by fully 5,000 persons, all clamoring to get a bit of news of the wreck or trying to learn whether loved ones were among the victims. The news of the wreck had reached Bethlehem at 8 o'clock and spread like wildfire. All the policemen of the town were gathered at the station and it was with great difficulty that the injured were moved to the waiting ambulances and other vehicles which conveyed them to the hospitals.

There are conflicting stories as to responsibility for the accident. One version is that the engineer of the excursion train had been warned at Souderton, the station above Hatfield, that a milk train was a few minutes ahead of him. Another story is that the train dispatcher's office in Philadelphia was at fault. The trainmen refused to talk of the accident.

Fifteen hundred tickets had been sold for the excursion to the seashore and it was to have been the last of the season.

Drowned in a Bear Trap.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3.—Edward Harrington, 13 years old, son of Jas. Harrington, a tobacco worker, was bathing Sunday afternoon in the bear trap at the foot of the new coral. Several youngsters had gone in swimming there, and young Harrington, not noticing that the trap was open, went too close and was swept out into the river.

Sons of Veterans' College.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—With assets and pledges amounting to upward of $500,000, the Sons of Veterans are making active preparations to begin work on a national college, which is to be dedicated to the grand army of the republic and in commemoration of the men and women of civil war times.

Col. M. V. B. Moore.

Auburn, Ala., Sept. 3.—Col. Martin Van Buren Moore died here Sunday at the age of 63. He was a graduate of West Point, and served as a colonel in the confederate army, commanding a North Carolina regiment. His wife is known to the reading world as "Betsy Hamilton."

Otis Succeeds Wheeler.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Gen. Otis has been selected to fill the post of commanding officer of the department of the lakes, made vacant Monday by the retirement of Gen. Jos. Wheeler.

HE DEFENDS PECK.

Did Not Act Discourteously to State Representatives at the Paris Exposition, as Charged.

New York, Sept. 3.—The French line steamer La Touraine arrived from Havre Sunday. In the cabin was Arthur Valois, United States commissioner to the Paris exposition. He defended Commissioner General Peck from the cabled charge that he has acted discourteously to state representatives at the exposition.

In speaking of the story that Mr. Peck had secretly worked to prevent Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Potter Palmer from being decorated by the French government, he said: "That is impossible, for I know how such things are done. The names for the Legion of Honor are handed in and passed on their merits. I know that Mr. Peck presented the names of Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Potter Palmer and Michael H. De Young for the order. As to there being criticism over there being so many representatives from the United States, and the difficulty of supplying all with invitations to entertainments, all I can say is that there is always trouble when a big enterprise like the exposition is under way. There certainly are many officials from this country to the exposition."

Lieuts. F. H. Bruenby, T. P. Howard, F. Moale, jr., and J. W. Chan, U. S. N., returned on La Touraine. They are on their way from the Asiatic station to report to the navy depratment.

Miss Reilly, a daughter of Capt. Reilly, who was recently killed in China, and her aunt, Mrs. Rice Smith, also arrived.

BANKED WITH FLOWERS.

The Funeral Services Over the Remains of the Late Rev. Dr. Royal H. Pullman.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3.—In the beautiful First Universalist church which he saw as a result of his labor and his faith Rev. Dr. Royal H. Pullman, brother of the late George M. Pullman, the palace car magnate, received the last tribute from his friends and parishioners Sunday. The service took the place of the regular Sunday morning service at the church. At 11 o'clock the casket containing the remains of Dr. Pullman was carried into the sanctuary and placed before the altar. Great banks of flowers almost hid it from sight.

In the pews below the altar sat the members of the dead pastor's family, Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman, of Massachusetts, his brother; Mrs. Smith, of Chicago, his daughter; Mrs. George H. Pullman, his son, and others. The simple service of the Universalist church was read by Rev. D. Charles H. Eaton, of New York, one of Dr. Pullman's friends and fellow workers. The interment was at London Park cemetery and was private.

RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN.

Three Killed and One Person Injured at a Railway Crossing Near Syracuse, N. Y.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The fast mail train due in this city at 8:40 p. m. struck a carriage containing four people at Oswego Junction, four miles west of here Sunday night. Patrick J. Foley, of Syracuse, Ellen Foley, of Split Rock, his sister and Josephine F. Blanchard, of Syracuse, were killed and Michael Maroney was injured. The party were on a pleasure drive. There is no night flagman at Oswego Junction and another train standing on the track prevented the party from seeing the fast mail approach on the inside track at a speed of 40 miles an hour.

A Memorial Hospital.

Asheville, N. C., Sept. 3.—George W. Vanderbilt has started an endowment fund for the Clarence Barker Memorial hospital at Biltmore. The hospital will be formally opened Tuesday. It was erected in memory of Clarence Barker, a cousin of the Vanderbilts, by his sisters, Adele Ima Barker Schmit and Virginia Purdy Barker Bacon.

Into an Open Switch.

Washington, Sept. 3.—An accident on the Chesapeake Beach railway at Chesapeake Junction, Md., Sunday night caused the death of one man and injury to two others, all train hands, and a woman passenger. The accident was caused by an excursion train running into an open switch and colliding with empty cars standing on the track.

Take Steerage Passage.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—Owing to the unusually heavy westward passenger traffic, as well as to the interruption in sailings owing to the Hoboken disaster and to the chartering of passenger steamers by the German government for use in Chinese waters, many American citizens have recently been compelled to take steerage passage in returning to the United States.

A Wheat Blockade.

Kansas City, Sept. 3.—The extensive yards of the Santa Fe Railway Co. in Argentine are almost exclusively occupied with cars of wheat which it is impossible to move. It was estimated that there are 20 miles of wheat cars there.

Will Ignore the United States.

New York, Sept. 3.—A Rome dispatch to the Journal says: "King Emmanuel, in sending envoys to courts of Europe to notify them of his accession to the throne, will ignore the United States."

Russia's New Calendar.

It is said that Russia is about to adopt a new calendar. Each year contains 13 months of twenty-eight days each, and begins on Monday and ends on Saturday. The main feature of this calendar is its apparent stability, and in this it resembles the sovereign remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has held an unmovable position for half a century. Try it for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness, or insomnia, but be sure you get the genuine.

Easily Made.

Troublesome Voter—I must say, sir, that I consider you have broken your promise to your constituents.

Young Legislator—Really, Mr. Banks, I'm awfully sorry, don't you know; but (amiably) I think I can make another just as good!—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Remarkable Case

where, after a year's suffering, immediate relief was given two persons by Palmer's Lotion. Miss Hattie Morrison of Selma, Kansas, wrote: "One bottle of your Lotion cured myself and my mother of Sore Eyes, of over a year's standing, from which we could get no relief until we obtained your valuable medicine." This most reliable remedy will at once relieve any case of Sore Eyes and Eyelids and eventually cure them without the aid of a doctor. If your druggist don't keep it, send his name to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl St., New York, and receive free pamphlet of testimonials and sample of Lotion or Lotion Soap.

Too Much for Him.

Visitor—Where's that telegraph editor?

Manager—Insane.

"Insane? What's the cause?"

"Spanish-Tagalog-Boer-Chinese language."—Syracuse Herald.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

If a woman wants to work the tremulo stops on her husband, she should put on her prettiest dress when she does it. Nothing spoils the effect of tears quicker than a soiled wrapper.—Atchison Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Some wives, like watches, have pretty faces, delicate hands, and are good to look upon—but somewhat difficult to regulate.—Chicago Daily News.

Women Think

About This

In addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are communicating with

A Woman

A woman whose experience in treating female ills is greater than that of any living person, male or female.

She has fifty thousand such testimonial letters as we are constantly publishing showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is daily relieving hundreds of suffering women.

Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pinkham has restored to health.

Mrs. Pinkham makes no statements she cannot prove. Her advice is free.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn Mass.

NEBRASKA THE LAND OF PLENTY

I wonder why it is that so many men spend their days working hard on rented farms, barely making enough to get along, with no great prospect ahead of owning their own homes, when within a few hours' journey is a land of plenty —**Nebraska**—where all kinds of grain and fruit can be raised with the least amount of labor; where cattle and hogs fed on corn bring a handsome profit; where the climate is healthful and churches and schools abound; where land is cheap and can be bought on very easy terms.

Think of this, and if you want information about the country send to me for "The Corn Belt," a beautifully illustrated monthly paper that tells all about Nebraska, and also for "The West Nebraska Grazing Country," an interesting illustrated booklet containing a large sectional map of Nebraska.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month during the balance of this year cheap excursion tickets will be sold over our road to Nebraska, so that people may go and see for themselves. Ask your ticket agent about this.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt. C. B. & Q. R. R.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' -HEIRS-

Heirs of Union Soldiers who made homesteads of less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874 (no matter if abandoned), if the additional homestead right was not sold or used, should address, with full particulars, HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

ILLINOIS FARMS FOR SALE IN TRACTS of 40 to 400 ACRES. G. W. FITHIAN, NEWTON, ILL.

STILL NEGOTIATING.

No Marked Advancement Made In Regard to Withdrawing Foreign Troops From China.

Proposition Advanced to Have Prince Ching Return and Act as Head of the Government.

First Assistant Secretary of State Hill Assumes the, Duties of Acting Head of the State Department.

Washington, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Minister Conger was received by the state department Monday. It was chiefly interesting in being the first word from him since his dispatch about the 27th, referring to the proposed parade of troops through the imperial palace in Peking. Like that dispatch, this is dateless as to Peking. The contents were not made public, but it was stated the cablegram showed no material change in the situation. The lack of date led to a determination to take rigid steps by which all dispatches coming to the state department from China will have the date clearly stated.

The other dispatches received Monday from China referred to the health of the troops which generally is satisfactory. It can not be learned that there has been any marked advancement of the negotiations between the powers touching the withdrawal of the international forces from Peking. The plain indication is that the powers are acting upon the information in the last note of the state department and bring all their information to bear upon Russia to induce her to change her mind as to withdrawing her troops. For some reason the authorities here appear to feel a growing confidence that this effort will be successful. It is noted as a fact of great significance that the proposition is being advanced to have Prince Ching returned to Peking as the acting head of the Chinese government. The suggestion is made that the progress of this wave of re-organization while the international forces are still in Peking promising assistance, does speedily to provide an actual de facto Chinese government with which the nations may treat without further doubt as to its strength may solve the present problem and put the Chinese position in a fair way to final and satisfactory settlement. Much may depend upon the attitude of Russia in this matter, and the manner in which she treats this appeal from the Chinese notables, may prove to be a test of the sincerity of her expressed desire to deal with the Chinese government as soon as possible.

Dr. Hill, first assistant secretary of state, returned to Washington Monday and assumed the duties of acting head of the state department relieving Mr. Adee, who has performed these duties during the perplexing diplomatic changes of recent date. Dr. Hill had been absent in New England with his family on a vacation, but in view of the present diplomatic phases of the Chinese question which has arisen, decided to curtail his stay and take up the work here. Soon after arriving he went to the white house and spent half an hour with the president, going over the present status of the Chinese negotiations. Later he conferred at length with Mr. Adee, and from this on until Mr. Hay returns Dr. Hill will be the active head of the state department. The dispatch Monday from Perleye, the chief surgeon at Taku, says that whether the conditions may be on the land route between Taku and Peking, the Pei-Ho river route at least is open and safe for the transportation of passengers.

Peking, Aug. 22.—Chung Li, a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen and prefect of police, visited the Austrian representative yesterday, who arrested him because of the Chinese official's complicity in the attacks on the legations.

Sir Robert Hart, the director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs, has resumed charge of the customs and has re-opened the imperial posts.

An Austrian official dispatch says Chung Li, who was arrested by the Austrian representative at Peking, was military governor of Peking, and adds that the Austro-Hungarian contingent is quartered in Chung Li's palace. After his arrest he was turned over to the Japanese.

Three members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, Na Tung Chung, Hsin and Chung Li, it is announced here, are seeking to negotiate with the allies through Sir Robert Hart, the director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs.

There are four trains daily from Tong Ku to Yang Tsun.

The sinking of a small Japanese steamer interrupts river communication between Tien-Tsin and Taku.

Peking, Tuesday, Aug. 21.—Prince Ching is endeavoring to open negotiations with the allies.

Pointer for Bankers.

New York, Sept. 3.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald states that Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, has discovered that some crook is pasting sticking plaster over the Brockaway $100 counterfeit note to cover up its defects.

Drowned in the Philippines.

Manila, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Iloilo announces that Lieut. Roy L. Fernald, of the 26th United States volunteers, belonging to Winterport, Me., was drowned in the Dumagus river Sunday morning.

THE NON-COMBATANTS

Allied Troops Murdering Defenseless Women and Children.

The Chinese in the Pei Ho Valley Are Reported to Be Paying Dearly for the Follies of Their Government.

Taku, Sept. 4.—The Chinese in the Pei Ho valley are paying dearly for the folly of their government. Retribution they are suffering exceeds the ordinary penalties of war. Along the river and the roads traveled by the foreign troops between Tien-Tsin and Peking an orgie of looting and destruction continues, with much useless slaughter of unoffending inhabitants. While the international forces were advancing the commanders, notably the Japanese, American and British, enforced a certain degree of protection for property not needed for military purposes.

At that time most of the population except the fighting men had fled. But now the people are returning to their homes, only to find no shelter or rice or occupation. In the overcrowded, famine-threatened districts away from the river their lives and small possessions are at the mercy of bands of soldiers traveling about without officers. The conditions prevailing leave little ground for the favorable comparison of civilized warfare with Chinese methods.

Robbery and murder and violence to women are so common that every respectable person one meets contributes stories from personal observation. The walled city of Tung Chow was the only town in the pathway of the international forces whose people resisted and attempted to continue business.

When the armies advanced, however, the guards were removed, only a small British and American garrison being left outside the wall. A correspondent, returning from Peking, found Tung Chow stripped like a cornfield after a plague of grasshoppers, evrything portable of the smallest value having been taken—goods from shops, clothing, food and furniture. Parties of soldiers of every nationality were roaming about unrestricted, and, presumably, were doing much wanton destruction, in the spirit of deviltry, smashing furniture and glassware and trampling books and pictures under foot. Most of the Chinese were submitting to all this in abject fear. The few who dared to protest were kicked about.

Several bodies lay in the streets, apparently those of non-combatants. The inhabitants, without food or clothing, were huddling in back yards in a pitiable condition.

The villages to the southward were even worse despoiled. One week after Peking was taken the traveler to Tien-Tsin was seldom out of sight of burning houses. Fires are started daily, although the shelter will be much needed if the troops are to hold the country during the winter. The soldiers are having "fine sport" in using as targets natives who creep back to their houses or attempt to work in the fields. The sight of a farmer lying where he was shot, with a basket of grain or an armful of other produce near by, is quite common.

The Russians are the chief actors in this style of conquest, but the French are remarkably conspicuous, considering their small numbers. The Indian troops and the Japanese are participants only when beyond the ken of their officers.

From the beginning the conduct of the Russians has been a blot on the campaign. The recital of notorious facts speaks more forcibly than could any adjectives. When entering Peking, the correspondent saw Cossacks smash down women with the butts of their guns and pound their heads until they were dead. The Cossacks would pick up children barely able to walk, hold them by the ankles and beat out their brains on the pavement. Russian officers looked on without protest.

While Gen. Chaffee was watering his horse at a stream under the wall of Tung Chow, the Russians found a feeble, old man hidden in the mud except his nose and dragged him out by the queque, shouting gleefully. They impaled him on their bayonets. Gen. Chaffee remarked, "That is not war. It is brutal murder."

American officers at Taku, days after the fighting was finished, saw Russians bayonet Chinese children and throw old men into the river, clubbing them to death when they tried to swim. The Russians killed women who knelt before them and begged for mercy. These incidents are so numerous as to compel the conclusion that they are not isolated episodes, but the ordinary practices of Russian methods of warfare.

The Russians on the walls of Peking would apparently shoot every Chinaman within range outside. A correspondent found many newly killed in the fields outside of the Russian section of the wall.

Colored Murderer Hanged.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 4.—Will Edward, a Negro, who killed Policeman Kerns in Concord, N. C., a year ago was hanged in Salisbury Monday. A crowd of 1,000 person surged about the jail in a vain endeavor to witness the execution.

Flood at Santiago de Cuba.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 4.—Santiago is now experiencing the severest weather known here since 1877. Monday the lower part of the city was five feet under water. The firemen and police are assisting the sufferers.

KRUGER AND STEYN.

It Is Believed the Two Presidents Are Preparing for Flight—Are Now at Barberton.

Pretoria, Sept. 3.—Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn have gone to Barberton. It is believed that they are preparing for flight. The general opinion is that the war is now very near the end; but should the Boers construct strongholds in the bush, on the veldt or elsewhere, and begin a system of raids, the British would require further large supplies of horses.

Gen. Buller moved 14 miles northwestward along the Lydenburg road and crossed Crocodile river to Badfontein. He found the Boers concentrating in the Crocodile mountains. A force of Boers under Commandant Theron broke through the British lines and captured and burned a supply train at Klip River Station, taking 35 prisoners. Brabant's horse proceeded thither, recaptured all the prisoners and drove the Boers into the hills. Col. Plumer dispersed a small commando under commandant Pretorius east of Pinaars river, capturing 26 Boers, a number of wagons and a quantity of cattle and rifles.

London, Sept. 4.—It is reported that Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation formally annexing the Transvaal to the dominions of the British crown.

Gen. Christian De Wet, according to the Daily Mail's Cape Town advices, is reported to have appeared again along the railway near Winburg road.

NEARLY A FATAL JOKE.

They Told Him That His Sweetheart Had Married Another Man and He Took Poison.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 3.—J. L. Evans, a prominent young railroad official, has been at the point of death for two days as the result of a practical joke perpetrated by a friend. Evans is engaged to marry a beautiful young lady at Pickensville, Ala. "For fun" a friend told him that his sweetheart had married another. Evans refused to believe the statement until the friend insisted that he was present at the ceremony. Then Evans hurried to a nearby drug store, purchased ten grains of morphine, and, going to a saloon, swallowed the drug. When found he was almost dead, and two physicians labored with him for hours before they was able to bring him around. He is still very low.

The young lady in question has heard of the joke, and is deeply incensed. She will wed Evans as soon as he recovers.

PRISONERS AT ST. HELENA.

There Are Four Thousand Boers on the Island—They Are Well Cared For.

New York, Sept. 3.—The British steamer Masconomo, one of the Hogan line, arrived from South Africa, stopping on the way at St. Helena and St. Lucia. The Masconomo took out to South Africa a cargo of supplies for the British army from St. John, N. B., and has been engaged about three months in that service.

Returning home the Masconomo stopped at St. Helena to make a few repairs to her engines. While there Capt. Mann visited the camps of Boer prisoners. He saw Gen. Cronje and Col. Sheel and other notable prisoners. Capt. Mann says there are 4,000 Boer prisoners at St. Helena.

DESTITUTE MINERS.

The United States Transport Lawton Will Be Sent to Their Relief at Cape Nome.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—The United States transport Lawton, which arrived Sunday in ballast from Seattle, is to be sent to Cape Nome to relieve the destitute miners, many of whom have petitioned through Gen. Randall for transportation south before the hard Alaska winter sets in. The Lawton will sail for the north as soon as she can be got ready, probably within a few days. She has accommodations for about 700 men.

Practically Wiped Out of Existence

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 3.—The steamer Amur from the north brings a report of a disastrous fire which swept the town of Atlin on Sunday last, practically wiping it out of existence. Ten of the largest and most important business blocks in the town were destroyed causing a loss that is estimated at about $40,000.

Once Had a Fortune.

Rushville, Ind., Sept. 2.—Hon. Barker Brown, a prominent democrat and a former state representative, is dead at his home near Milroy, aged 76. He accumulated a large fortune which was swept away in the collapse of the grain firm of Bickhart & Brown, in 1893.

Population of Quincy, Ill.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The census bureau announces that the population of Quincy, Ill., is 36,252, against 31,494 in 1890. This is an increase of 4,758, or 15.11 per cent.

Fatal Duel Over Crops.

Center Hill, Fla., Sept. 2.—Luke Merritt and S. M. Dixon, who had been farming on shares, became involved in a quarrel over the division of crops. They secured guns and each shot and instantly killed the other.

Fireman at a Palace.

London, Sept. 2.—The detachment of Kansas City firemen on their way home from the Paris Exposition visited Windsor, and made a tour of the castle. Subsequently they lunched with the mayor at the Guild hall.

BECKHAM'S MESSAGE.

Details of the New Election Law Left to the Law Makers.

The Governor Claims That the Present System Aided the Republicans Through Its Being Misunderstood.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 29.—Governor Beckham, in his message, read Tuesday afternoon, said:

Gentlemen of the senate and house of representatives:

You have been assembled here in extraordinary session for the single purpose of amending the election laws of the state, and I shall undertake to state briefly the reasons why I believe the occasion to be extraordinary and why I have called you here in session at this time.

Section 8 of the constitution of Kentucky reads as follows (concerning the governor's power):

"He may on extraordinary occasions convene the general assembly at the seat of government or at a different place, if that should have become dangerous from contagious diseases. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months. When he shall convene the general assembly it shall be by proclamation, stating the subjects to be considered, and no others shall be considered."

I consider that some changes in our election laws at the present time would be productive of much good, and would remove some of the unfortunate bitterness and dissatisfaction that now exist among our people. The present laws on the subject are undoubtedly distasteful to a large number of people in the state, and their amendment is earnestly desired by all those who want to relieve, as much as possible, the friction and ill feeling engendered by hostile political factions.

An exciting and important political contest in the state is about to begin, and all good citizens desire to see that contest conducted in as orderly and peaceable a manner as possible, and it is not only essential that the laws controlling the election should be fair, but also that every honest citizen, whatever may be his political faith, should believe them to be fair.

A law to be satisfactory must not only be good, but must be generally considered so by a large majority of the people. I do not believe the present law in its operation to have been unfair or unjust, and I know it to have been passed with the earnest and honest intention to remedy the evils which existed under the system which it supplanted. It was a great improvement upon that system, but, by reason of a strong prejudice against it, many people have been led to believe that the change was a mistake and the law a bad one. This prejudice against it, whether reasonable or not, is sufficient to justify your consideration and warrant you to take some action in securing a more satisfactory law.

I know it is your wish, as well as mine, that the election in this state shall be so fair, so just, so honorable, that no citizen in the commonwealth shall have cause to complain as to the law and its administration, and that, whatever the result, every fair-minded citizen, whether he sides with the victor or the vanquished, can say that the verdict of the people has been properly recorded and the victory awarded to him who deserves it.

Let us have such a law, if possible. I will gladly co-operate with you in the effort to secure it. I have not called you here to legislate on this subject with the idea that a fair election would not be held under the present law, for I am firmly convinced that if the law in its operation has been unfair or unjust to any one, it has been so to those who were charged with being its beneficiaries, who gained nothing by any unjust manipulation of the law, but who lost many thousands of votes by reason of the violent prejudice against it. However, this opposition exists, and you should deal with it frankly and considerately, as I feel confident that you will.

Imaginary ills, whether political or physical, should be treated as well as real ones. Your task in this matter is a difficult one. You can not satisfy everybody. I do not desire to suggest in detail any law for your consideration. I have confidence in your judgment and wisdom, and I believe that you will earnestly and patriotically set to work to frame a law in appearance as well as in fact so fair and so just to all parties that no honest citizen can find fault with it.

J. C. W. BECKHAM,
Governor of Kentucky.

Pursued a Hundred Miles.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 29.—After a chase of over 100 miles through some of Kentucky's roughest country Detective J. N. Ashby landed J. B. Menson in jail here, with a charge of horse stealing against him. Menson is accused of taking a horse from B. F. Bridge's stable at Owensboro and a buggy from Mrs. Lily Brown's stable. When the theft was discovered Detective Ashby gave chase, following his man through Breckinridge and Meade counties. He finally landed him near Owenton.

Overexertion From Dancing.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 29.—Too much dancing is held responsible for the critical condition of John Hagerman, who is at his home too near death for comfort. Hagerman attended an excursion Saturday night. He danced every number on the programme until the last. In the middle of that he fell unconscious. He was partially revived and removed to his home. Physicians say that the overexertion seriously affected his heart.

Shirt-Waists Barred.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 28.—The Phoenix hotel cafe has placed a bar on shirt-waist men, and Rhodes Herndon, the Scott county cattle king, was the first to come under the ban. He invited a party of friends to supper there, but because several members of the company wore no coats service was denied.

Shooting Over Politics.

Richmond, Ky., Aug. 29.—Owen Neal, a prominent farmer, and Elmer White, son of Hon. J. B. White, Goebel democratic nominee for congress from the Tenth district, engaged in a quarrel at Irvine, Estill county, and White shot Neal, inflicting serious wounds. White surrendered.

Death From X-Ray Treatment.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 29.—According to the physician who issued the death certificate and to the statement of his family, the death of August Kittman was due to burns received during an X-ray treatment. Kittman met with a street car accident last winter, and has since been under the care of different physicians and, it is said, desired to have X-ray photographs taken of his injuries for use as evidence in a suit for damages. The doctor who took the photographs denies that Kittman was burned seriously.

FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

An Extra Session Convened at Noon Tuesday to Reconsider the Present Election Law.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 29.—The legislature, called in extra session by Gov. Beckham, convened at noon Tuesday. The governor's message is brief and in general terms recommends the passage of an election law which will be satisfactory to the people of the state, a large portion of whom, he concedes, are displeased with the present law.

After the governor's message had been read in both houses the legislature adjourned.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 30.—The senate held only a short session and only two bills were introduced. The first one was by Mr. Alexander, of Louisville, amending the Goebel election law. In offering it he said he had not consulted either democrats or republicans, but had endeavored to draw up a law that would be satisfactory to all. It places the appointment of election officers in the hands of the county judge; provides that the county judges, in appointing, shall divide them equally between the political parties, and does away with the state election commission.

Senator Kirk (rep.), of Johnson, introduced a bill to repeal the Goebel law. He proposes to substitute the old election law, with various amendments. This is the first measure offered proposing a straightout repeal.

The house elected the caucus nominees to fill the vacancies in the house employes. Those elected are: Chief clerk, Ed O. Leigh; sergeant-at-arms, W. P. Thorne, jr.; doorkeeper, John E. Miles. The republicans made no nominations and did not vote.

Representative Stith, of Meade, offered a resolution that, "on account of the hot weather and hot politics in Kentucky," the members of the legislature be permitted to appear in the legislative halls in shirt waists, provided they contain no more than six colors of the rainbow.

On motion of Representative Nuckols, Tuesday, September 4, was set apart as memorial day to honor the memory of the late Representative Stout, of Woodford.

Representative Orr, of Owen county, introduced the only bill offered in the house. It proposes to repeal the Goebel law and provides for a bipartisan state board.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 31.—Senator R. M. Jolly, republican, of Breckinridge county, offered a bill in the senate. It provides for a return to the law in operation before the enactment of the Goebel law.

In the house a ten minutes' session was held. The only business transacted was the adoption of a resolution providing for the appointment by Speaker Trimble of a committee of 12 members of the house, to whom all election bills must be referred.

Some of the democratic leaders of the general assembly are having drafted a measure that provides for the outright repeal of the Goebel election law. One of the special features of the bill will be universal registration of the voters of the state instead of in the cities only, as under the present law. The measure will also provide for the printing of the official ballots at state expense and the saving of the ballots voted for six months after election. It will provide for non-partisan state and county election boards.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 1.—About two-thirds of the general assembly attended the Shelbyville fair, and there was no business session in either house. The senate held a formal session at 8 o'clock and adjourned till Tuesday, as there is no business ready to take up and Monday is Labor day.

Serious Charges.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3.—Three Negroes, Will Baxter, John Crow and R. M. Carter, were arrested on the Kentucky and Indiana bridge Sunday by Officer Haselbach. The Negroes are charged with killing a B. & O. S.-W. brakeman, name unknown, near Vincennes, Ind. They are also accused of robbing one John Wood. An examining trial will be held, and the Negroes will likely be turned over to Indiana officers.

Judge W. E. Walker Dead.

Lancaster, Ky., Sept. 1.—Ex-County Judge W. E. Walker died suddenly, aged 59. He represented this county in the legislature in 1896. He was Gen. Cassius M. Clay's private secretary when the latter was the American ambassador to Russia under President Lincoln.

Covington's Population.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The census bureau announces that the population of Covington, Ky., is 42,938, as against 37,371 in 1890. This is an increase of 5,567 or 14.9 per cent.

Killed While Stealing a Ride.

Middlesboro, Ky., Aug. 31.—Harvey Heneger, aged 14, of Knoxville, was thrown under a freight train and dragged. Heneger, with three other boys, had run away from home and they were stealing a ride at the time he was killed.

Ate Too Many Grapes.

Richmond, Ky., Sept. 1.—Henry Cook, colored, aged 19, employed by W. D. Oldham, ate too many grapes, and died four hours later in great agony. When examined his stomach was found to be clogged with fruit.

THE POLICE "JACKPOT."

Two Louisville Detectives Did Not Contribute to It, and Charges Are Preferred.

Louisville, Sept. 3.—Detectives "Billy" Harding and Dee Armstrong, two well-known sleuths, have been recomended by Chief of Police Haager to the board of safety for discipline on the charge of violating a rule of the detective department. The trouble grows out of the fact that Harding and Armstrong were assigned to aid in the work of running down the assassin of Gov. Goebel. They were detached from local service and spent weeks on the case. The other detectives claimed that they received much more money than the $2.25 a day that is paid the local detectives and insist that they should contribute all the surplus to the "jackpot" into which all rewards and fees go, to be equally divided. Harding and Armstrong shared in the "jackpot" while they were away, but refused to make any accounting of their own receipts beyond the claim that they lost money on the trip, instead of making any. The other detectives are very bitter, and the feeling resulted in the charges being preferred.

RESULTS OF JEALOUSY.

Two Women and a Girl Shot Down in a Dining Room While Seated for Dinner.

Jackson, Ky., Aug. 31.—Shots fired into the dining room at the home of James Barnett, on Howard's creek, killed Mrs. Nancy Barnett, an aged woman; her 12-year-old granddaughter and Mrs. James Bennett. The latter's husband, James Bennett, is being pursued by officers and others, it being charged that he did the shooting. It is said that Bennett was jealous of Barnett and objected to Mrs. Bennett taking dinner at Barnett's house. Barnett, who was not wounded, declares that all the shots fired were meant for him, but simply went wild, killing the two women and the girl. The persons killed were seated at the dinner table with Barnett.

This part of the country is greatly excited by the killing, and it is thought Bennett will be arrested within a few hours. It is presumed in Jackson that Mrs. Nancy Barnett is the mother of James Barnett and that the 12-year-old girl who was killed was Barnett's daughter.

YERKES IN BOWLING GREEN.

The Republican Candidate for Governor Opened the Canvass—Frank Peake Opens for Democrats.

Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 3.—Monday was the biggest day in the history of this city. Hon. John W. Yerkes, republican nominee for governor, made his first speech of the canvass here, and Hon. Frank Peake, of Shelbyville, opened the canvass for the democrats. Excursions were run on the railroad and boat lines. Mr. Yerkes arrived at noon and was met by a procession and five brass bands. He spoke in the park, which comfortably accommodates 20,000 people. Judge Thomas M. Owsley, of this city, presided. Hon. J. McKenzie Moss, the fusion nominee for congress in this district, made the introductory speech.

Mr. Peake spoke at the court house. He was introduced by Judge W. E. Settle, of this city.

Bankers Will Meet.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 2.—The Kentucky State Bankers' association will hold its eighth annual meeting at Lexington, September 26 and 27. Three hundred bankers are expected to attend. The meeting will be important, as a successor to President E. D. Sayre, who died during the year, will be chosen.

Boy Murdered.

Newport, Ky., Sept. 3.—Steele's saloon, eight miles south of this city, on the Licking pike, was the scene of a murder Sunday evening. John Brown, the 17-year-old son of Adam Brown, a wealthy farmer, was stabbed in the heart. Martin, George and Will Dehnert are under arrest.

Must See the Druggists.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1.—For some time the saloons have been selling headache nostrums for their patrons who suffered from too much liquor. The drugstores have complained to the state board of pharmacy, and the saloons have been notified that they must cease the practice.

A Planter Killed.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Sept. 3.—Albert Grace and Robert Latham, planters, residing near Pilot Rock, quarreled. Both men went home, armed themselves and met later in the day, when Grace shot and instantly killed Latham.

Died of Starvation.

Owingsville, Ky., Sept. 3.—Miss Lizzie Moore, aged 21, a schoolteacher, died Sunday morning of starvation. For 35 consecutive days not a particle of food was retained on her stomach owing to partial paralysis of the stomach.

School Building Burned.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 3.—The colored city school building was almost completely destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The fire was of incendiary origin. The full term of the school was to have opened Monday.

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

George Warren.

HICKMAN, KY.,

FRIDAY, : : : : SEPT. 7, 1900.

GOV. BECKHAM in his message to the General Assembly advises the passage of an election law thatwill be suitable to all the people. This, we believe is the desire of the majority of the voters of the state.

††††

HON. ARTHUR SEWELL, Vice-Presidential candidate with Bryan in 1896, was stricken suddenly with appoplexy Monday is lying at the point of death. The physicians say that there is absolutely no hopes for his recovery. He has since died.

††††

HON. WM. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE has been chosen as one of the attorneys in proceedings which may be instituted for the purpose of bringing before the United States Supreme Court the question of legality of the alleged disfranchisement of negroes in the South.

††††

THE Republican headquarters at Chicago has issued a bulletin stating that Brig. Gen. Wheeler will take the stump for McKinley directly after his retirement from the army Sept 13. This Gen. Wheeler denies, and says his political record is a sufficient index of where he stands now.

††††

ST. LOUIS has turned down Boston and taken fourth place among the big towns of this country. The five largest cities rank as follows in point of population, according to the new census: New York, 3,437,202; Chicago, 1,698,-575; Philadelphia, 1,293,697; St. Louis, 575,238; Boston, 560,892.

††††

THE population of Greater New York, as indicated by the count just completed at the Census office, is 3,439,222. This includes the population of the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, and those of Brooklyn, Richmond and Queens. A close estimate of the increase since 1890 shows it to have been 37.9 per cent.

††††

TENNESSEE Republicans are split in two factions, and have two State tickets and two sets of National electors. There is a marked apathy in the political situation in Tennessee, but it is conceded that Bryan and Stephenson and the entire State Democratic ticket will carry the State by substantial majorities.

††††

HON. CHAS. A. TOWNE spoke at Duluth, Minn., to the largest audience ever seen in that city at a political speaking. A large portion of his address was a reply to Gov. Roosevelt's St. Paul speech. Mr. Towne characterized New York's governor as "a predestined and incorrigible eccentric" and "an intellectual Comanche."

††††

JOHN G. WOOLEY, the Prohibition candidate for President, has started on a ten thousand mile campaign tour. He left Chicago last Saturday. The party is traveling in what is known as the "Prohibition" train. He will be in Kentucky on the 4th and 6th of October along the lines of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

††††

THE Hon. William L. Wilson, President of Washington and Lee University, believes that up to the present there is all to commend and nothing to criticize in the management of the Chinese question. With peace restored he believes the open door policy will open great opportunities for a growing and profitable commerce in the East.

††††

MRS. DR. C. W. WRIGHT, a woman physician, at Gilman, Ill., was the cause of a riot at that place last week, in which she and five others were killed. She had been conducting a lying-in-hospital and the death of a sixteen year old girl whom she had in charge caused the riot in which hundreds participated. When officers went to the hospital and attempted to arrest the woman she and her employes resisted and opened fire upon the mob killing three of them. The hospital was burning and the fatally wounded woman was taken to Paxton for safe keeping. Effort was made to lynch her. She was formerly an actress.

THE FLAG AT PEKIN.

"The Republicans say we cannot haul down the flag where it has once been hoisted. If that is true, how are you going to get the flag away from Pekin? Our soldiers are there and carried the stars and stripes with them, and if your doctrine that whenever the flag floats over a land the land cannot be given back is true. you cannot get your soldiers away from Pekin, and if you follow the doctrine that you followed in Manila, you have got to take the whole Chinese empire. because we took all the islands of the Philippines, and if that doctrine is true we have got to take the 400,000,000 subjects over there. It is a thousand times better to haul down the flag in the Philippine islands and raise the flag of the Philippine Republic than to change our flag from the flag of the Republic to the flag of an Empire."—W. J. Bryan.

LOCAL NEWS.

—Mayfield will have a grand Street Fair, Oct. 1.

—Most of the towns in Kentucky are arranging to give Street Carnivals this fall.

—An exchange says that a man's ambition is to be noted; a woman's to be noticed.

—An old bachelor says that widows are the only second-hand articles that sell at par.

—Alex Brown, ex-representative of Hickman and Fulton has moved from Fulton to Paducah.

—The women who refused to tell their age to the census man were generally old enough to know better.

—There is never any hope for a man after his wife gets so she thinks she can pick out his clothes best for him.

—Wants, For Sale, For Rent. Lost, Found, To Loan, etc., inserted in the Courier, rate one cent a word each insertion. Personal mentions free.

Plow Points.

Take your plow points to GEO. BUCK, he will grind them 2 for 25c.

—"The Elevator," published every Saturday at Hickman, the first copy of which is on our table, is a creditable publication, neat typographically, and the editorial and local matter cleverly prepared. C. W. Lucas is the editor, W. F. Crowell, manager, and Miss Ray Atwood, local editor. It is non partisan. It is a creditable paper, and it will be a great credit to the colored people if they properly support it.

—Charleston (Mo.) Enterprise: Braden Knight, a wealthy citizen of Malden, has mysteriously disappeared. It is feared that he has been murdered. Three weeks ago Knight, who owned a restaurant at Cairo, went to that place on business. He sold his restaurant and drew from a bank in Cairo a large sum of money. His disappearance dates from that day when he is supposed to have started for Malden. It is the belief that he was waylaid, murdered and robbed.

Machine Repairing.

Mr. John Elling can be found at GEO. BUCK'S machine shop, to repair anything in the machine line.

—The Louisville horse show will be held October 15th to 19th, inclusive, and, judging from the appearance of the prize list, a copy of which we have just received, the show will be a credit to the State of Kentucky. The Association hangs up $10,000, which will be awarded in premiums to sixty-five different classes of horses. Kentucky has never had a real indoor horse show, and the metropolis of the State now promises to make up for lost opportunities. The railroads will all grant low rates for both people and horses, and enormous crowds are expected to attend the five exhibitions.

Select Music School.

Miss Mabel French will open a Select Music School, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Dillon, sr., near Hickman College, commencing Sept. 10th. A share of patronage solicited. Miss French has had the advantage of the best musical training in the best schools of the United States.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.

Possibly Ignited By Telephone

Evidently Incendiary Work.

The business house of Jno. J. Young & Son, in East Hickman, was discovered to be on fire about 2 o'clock. Wednesday morning. The stock of goods was damaged from $100 to $200, and the building also damaged, both losses covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. Some think it was caused by the telephone, which was possible if the electric and telephone wires had been crossed, but the fact that the fire occurred several hours after the electric plant had closed down makes that theory next to impossible. The most probable theory is that the fire was the work of an incendiary, accidental or intentional. The fire was all inside the house and no known cause for it.

On Wednesday night the meat house of John Sangster, in adjoining room to Young's, and same building was entered and robbed, and fired. The fire was discoved in time to be extinguished without any great damage, but the boxes in the room were found to be saturated with coal oil. This, of course, points pretty certainly to incendiarism. So far as we can hear there are no clues to the guilty miscreants, and no known reason why any one should be incited to such a dastardly act.

Respect for the Dead.

All persons who have friends and relatives buried at Antioch, Obion county, Tenn., are respectfully invited to come on September 18th, and bring your hoes, spades, &c., to help clean off the cemetery grounds. Bring your dinners, and we can all have dinner on the grounds.

THE COMMITTEE.

No Yellow Fever Yet.

The fact that September has come, but that as yet there is no yellow fever in the South, may not mean that there will be none this year, but it is encouraging. So far there has been a lack of the scattering cases that were reported at intervals throughout the summers of the three years proceding. It is not to late yet for an outbreak, but it can be depended upon with reasonable certainty that there will be no serious epidemic. The time has passed for that as it requires a long period of incubation after the first cases are developed before many victims can be affected. In the past there have been no dangerous epidemics that did not start in the spring or early summer.

Council Proceedings.

HICKMAN, KY., Sept. 3, 1900.

Council met in regular session. Present, Mayor Dillon Councilmen Ellison, Cowgill, Davis, Brevard, Wearn and Beckman.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read approved and signed.

The following accounts were presented properly approved, and, on motion, were allowed, and checks ordered issued for the amounts:

Hickman Wagon Co., supplies and work on electric light poles,	$14.85
Tom Dillon, Jr., for street pay roll, $30.70; pay roll for light lines, $139.55; 30 street light hoods, $82.50; freight, &c. on hoods, $5.23; for 1 drinking fountain, $39.25; freight on fountain, $1.50; 2 extra police, Aug. 8th, $4.00; E. B. Prather, damage to buggy by falling light pole, $13.19,	$315.92
A. A. Faris & Son., work on street,	15.75

Mr. H. N. Cowgill, City Assessor, appeared before the Council, and the oath of office was duly administered to him by Mayor Dillon.

On motion, the Mayor was instructed to write another letter in regard to his recent order for sewer pipe, and if impossible to get same, to make other arrangements for repairs on the streets for which said pipe was ordered.

The City Treasurer presented the following report for Aug. 1900:

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT.

To balance per July report,		$ 5.34
" am't paid in by H. C. Helm,		126.82
" am't paid by Tom Dillon, jr.,		1,074.72
		$1,206.88
By checks, &c., paid in Aug.,		183.10
Balance to credit this account,		$1,023.78

WATER AND LIGHT BOND ACCOUNT.

To balance per July report,		$142.09
" am't paid by Tom Dillon, jr.,		1,000.00
Bal. to credit this account,		$1,142.09

COLLEGE BOND ACCOUNT.

To am't rec'd of W. H. Baltzer,		$1,500.00
By overd'ft last report,	$ 21.25	
" 12 bonds paid,	1,200.00	
" int. paid on bonds,	220.95	1,442.20
Balance to credit this account,		$ 57.80

CITY HALL ACCOUNT.

To balance per July report,		$150.72
" am't rec'd of H. C. Helm,		40.37
		$191.09
By interest paid on bonds,		78.00
Bal. to credit this account,		$113.09

W. C. JOHNSON, C. T.

The Supt. of Electric Lights and Waterworks presented the following report for August, 1900:

Bal. in Treasury, Aug. 1,	69.67
Amount collected in Aug.,	272.05
Total,	341.72
Amount paid out in Aug.,	289.85
Balance,	51.87

TOM DIMLON, JR, Supt.

Report of City Marshal for Aug. 1900:

Taxes Collected,	2,056.72
Fines "	18.00
Total,	2,074.72

I hold Treasurer's receipt for same.

TOM DILLON, JR., C. M.

The foregoing reports were received, ordered spread upon the records and filed.

The following ordinance which was introduced and read at the last regular meeting was again read and on motion was passed:

The City Council of the City of Hickman do ordain as follows:

That on and after the passage of this ordinance, all persons or firms engaged in the business of selling by the wholesale spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in quantities of not less than five gallons at a time, within the limits of the city of Hickman. shall, in addition to the regular advalorem tax on all property in the city, pay a privilege tax of Five Hundred Dollars to said city on said occupation or trade. Said tax to be paid to and collected by the City Marshal, as all other taxes are paid and subject to the same penalties for non-payment as for other taxes due said city, and due and payable at same time.

This ordinance to become a law and take effect on and after its passage.

TOM DILLON, SR., Mayor.

H. C. HELM, City Clerk.

On motion the Street Committee was authorized to procure suitable brick for the catch basins to be put in on Kentucky street.

On motion the small dwelling on lot 6 in West Hickman was declared a nuisance and orderd torn down at once.

On motion Council adjourned.

Attest, H. C. HELM, City Clerk

A VOICE FROM WALL STREET.

James R. Keene, the well known Wall Street broker and financier, said recently: "The people of this country must arouse themselves," said Mr. Keene. "The coming election is of more importance, from the standpoint of pure Americanism, than any that has transpired since the election of Lincoln. Money is in the saddle; it is riding down the institutions of this country with a confident insolence that tells of its firm belief in its own invincibility. It is running the government to-day in its every branch and arm. If money's power in molding public affairs goes forward four years more as it has for the four years past, the name of American liberty will only be worth a recollection as a matter of history. Money is pressing the people backward step by step. The American people must defend themselves from money, just as they once guarded their forest frontiers from the savages. Unless they come solidly shoulder to shoulder for their rights, and come at once, Bunker Hill will have been a blunder, Yorktown a mistake."

For Sale.

1 horse, 2 years old past; one mule, 1 year old past; and one weaning mule. Apply to MRS. J. P. CREED.

OMENS FAVOR BRYAN.

All the omens and superstitions which bear on the present campaign auger the election of Bryan. There are several of these which by their constant verification have come to exercise a peculiar influence on the public mind.

Whenever the same candidates for President have confronted each other in successive Presidential elections, the loser in the first instance won in the second. Thos. Jefferson was defeated in 1796 by John Adams; in 1800 Jefferson won over Adams. In 1824 Andrew Jackson was beaten by John Quincy Adams; in 1828 Jackson defeated Adams. In 1836 Martin Van Buren was elected over William Henry Harrison in 1840 Harrison defeated Van Buren. In 1888Cleveland was defeated by Ben Harrison; in 1892 Cleveland turned the tables on Harrison. Another superstition that bears on the present canvass is that New York swings from side to side in successiye Presidential elections As the state went for McKinley in 1896 it should go for Bryan in 1900. New York gave Grant, Republican, a majority in 1872; for Tilden, Democrat, in 1876; for Garfield, Republican, in 1880; for Cleveland, Democrat in 1884; for Harrison, Republican, in 1888; for Cleveland, Democrat, in 1892; for McKinley, Republican, in 1896. It is Bryan's turn in 1900.

Indiana has kept a switch syychronous with New York' for the past three quarters of a century, going Democratic or Republican as New York went Democratic or Republican. It made no difference in the swing of these States that their favorite sons were up for election. New York went against Cleveland in 1888 and Indiana against Harrison in 1892. This is Bryan's year to carry Indiana.

TAXES! TAXES!

Your State and County Taxes are now due, and I must ask one and all to come forward and settle same, as it takes money to get the Sheriff's quietus. I can be found at the Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

G. L. CARPENTER, D. S.

FOR SALE.

A two-year-old bay mule, 15½ hands high, well broke. Also, good driving horse and sorrel pony. I also offer a good red Durham cow. Will sell on reasonable terms. Inquire at Ferdinand Maddox farm, 7 miles south of Hickman, and about 1 mile east of Mt. Hermon church.

JOHN A. MCCLURE.

Due Notice.

Drs. J. M. Hubbard and C. W. Curlin having placed all their claims in my hands for collection. I hereby notify and request all, or any, persons indebted to either of the above, to call and settle. My office is at F. & M. Bank.

Respectfully,
GEO. CARPENTER.

CARUTHERS'

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

CLINTON STREET,

HICKMAN, - - - KENTUCKY.

Telephone No. 90.

A. A. FARIS, A. A. FARIS, JR.

Alex. A. Faris & Son,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

COAL, WOOD AND SAND

HICKMAN, KY.

Pittsburg, Kanawha River, Illinois and Kentucky Coals.

Mixed Paints!

We have added to our large stock

OF

PAINTS

a complete line of

Ready Mixed Paints,

ALL COLORS

and guaranteed to be of the

BEST QUALITY.

COWGILL & COWGILL,

DRUGGISTS.

ANNUAL

Clean-Up SALE

Stephens & Smith,

FURNITURE!

This Sale is their final "Clean-Up," to make room for their

Greater than Ever Fall Stock.

To show what they mean by "Clean-Up Sale," they quote:

SOLID OAK BED ROOM SUITS, were $16.00, now to clear up, only	$12.00
GOOD OAK ROCKERS, $1.25 chairs, now	85c
LOVELY OAK SIDEBOARD, was $11.00, now	8.00
COBBLER SEAT ROCKERS, cut from $2.50 to	1.95
NEAT OAK DINING CHAIRS, cheap at $6.75 our clean-up price, per set	5.75
Full size OAK Beds, cut from $4.00, now	3.15

WALNUT CHAIR SLAUGHTER!

Fine SOLID WALNUT CHAIRS, were $7.50 to $9.00 per set, they slaughter them to clean up at, per set	3.50 to 5.00
COTTON TOP MATTRESS, regular $2.00 goods, have cut in this clean-up sale to	1.50

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Sewing Machines and Supplies, $18.00 and Up!

ENAMELED IRON and BRASS BEDS—Beautiful and Artistic. Prices, the economical kind.

New Things Coming in Daily!

STEPHENS & SMITH, FURNITURE and Undertakers Goods.

FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Rice & Naylor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I am engaged in this line of business at Union City, Tenn., and carry at all times a large and well assorted stock of "Good and Pure" Whiskey, as well as all other goods in that line, and respectfully solicit a TRIAL ORDER.

W. R. WEBSTER.

SPECIAL OFFER—DEAR SIR: I am enabled to sell, and hereby offer you Four Full Quarts of "Hollywood" seven year old Rye Whiskey, for $3.00, Express prepaid. I propose to ship on approval, in plain boxes, with no marks to indicate contents. When you receive it and test it, if it is not satisfactory, return it at my expense and I will refund you $3.00. This is a most liberal offer, and I await your orders. W. R. WEBSTER.

Subscribe for the COURIER.

Railroad Time Table.

N., C. & St. L. R. R.

LEAVES:	ARRIVES:
Train No. 53 at 9:30 p. m.	Train No. 52, 7:45 a. m.
Train No. 3, at 2:15 p. m.	Train No. 4, 1:40 p. m.

Local and Personal.

—Read the Council proceedings.

☞ Buck, the Jeweler, is back to stay.

—Mr. W. P. Taylor, of Fulton, was in the city Wednesday.

—Harry Judge, of New Madrid, spent Sunday in this city.

—Mrs. P. H. Weaks, of Fulton, is the guest of J. E. Fuqua's family.

—Mr. Harry Kimes is visiting his mother, Mrs. Jo Doughal, in Helena, Ark.

—Mr. Evan Faris left this week to attend school at Bethel College, Russellville.

—Mike Taylor, a leading merchant of Fulton, and a Prince of clever men, was in Hickman, yesterday.

—The Hickman Telephone exchange is to be moved from its present location to a room over Cowgill & Cowgill's drug store.

—Mr. C. A. Holcombe left Monday for Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he goes to place his daughter Ruth, in Soule College.

—Miss Allie Chambers, who has been visiting in Hickman, has returned home She will teach the coming year at Bertrand, Mo.

—Jim Wiley, charged with stealing a horse from E. A. Smith, was arraigned Tuesday, plead guilty, and given 2 years in the pen.

—Mr. Peter Prather, son of Dr. John W. Prather, left Wednesday for Wyoming, where he will locate and engage in stock raising.

—Mr. Tommie Noonon, who has been at Colorado Springs for his health, only a short time, has much improved, and gained 10 pounds.

—Capt. Jim Parker, the buggy man of Fulton, and the cleverest man in the county, was mixing with old Hickman friends this week.

—Mr. Marsh Glenn, of Obion county, an old time Hickman favorite was in town, Wednesday, hand-shaking with old acquaintances.

—The Levee Board has advertised for contract bids on the levee and Sept. 17, is the day set apart to open bids and award contracts.—Tiptonville Press.

—Miss Lena McGehee arrived in the city yesterday afternoon from Bowling Green and will take up her duties as music teacher at Carr Institute Monday.—Fulton Leader.

—There will be a barbecue and picnic at Montgomery School House on Wednesday, Sept. 12th. A good string band has been engaged and all kinds of refreshments will be served.

FOR SALE—Residence containing six rooms, halls, porches, two cisterns, stable &c., near the Court House, (the Cassety property.) Apply to GEO. WARREN, Courier Office.

—Among the visiting attorneys this week are: Judges Robertson and Park, of Mayfield; S. H. Crossland, Robt. B. Flatt, Hon. Wm. Reed, Tom Bullock, Joe Bennett, Charlie Payne and others.

—A barbecue and fish fry will be given at No 9 Lake, to-morrow. There will be good music and plenty of refreshments will be had on the ground. A good time is assured to all who attend.

—Judge Robbins declined to address the people on the political issues of the day, Monday, as advertised. He has been suffering from sore throat, and it was not considered advisable for him to speak.

—The levee contracts are being let, and werk will be pushed along as rapidly as possible. It will ever stand as a lasting monument to those who took such an active part in obtaining it.—Lake Co. Press.

—A young man giving his name as Tharpe, claiming to be from Sikeston, Mo., broke into a dry goods store at Fulton, Tuesday night, was arrested and brought to Hickman, plead guilty, and was of course convicted.

—Miss Mabel Goalder lest Sunday night for St. Louis where she will remain several weeks, buying Millinery for the house of M. B. Shaw's Sons. We note also that Miss Nettie Hertweck is to assist Miss Goalder in the Millinery Department at Shaw's.

☞ I will repair your watch or clock at 25 to 50 cents first shape and guarantee my work first class in every respect or money refunded,
R. W. BUCK.

—Bro. T. C. Mahan has enjoyed a fine revival in his church at Black Rock, Ark., and some thirty new members have come into the fold as a result of it. Bro. Mahan is a royal pastor and a man who is not ashamed to be known as a Baptist.—Baptist Flag

—Mr. Finley Randle, son of the late Judge C. L. Randle, has a half interest in the grocery house of T. A. Ledford, and will henceforth be actively associated with that house. He is a hustler in business, moral, upright, competent, popular, thoroughly honest, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the business interest of this old house. Success to the new firm.

—Judge Robbins in instructing the grand jury, Monday, in regard to the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, said that to legally sell by the wholesale one must be a wholesale dealer in good faith but that where the purpose and business is to sell to consumers, the State option law is no protection, and that such are subject to indictment and the penalties of the statute.

—The Musical Recital given by Miss Leone Fuqua, at Hickman College, Monday night, was attended by a large and admiring audience. Miss Fuqua's several instrumental pieces were excellently rendered. Mrs. Belle Cox, an old time favorite, and rarely gifted in music, sang several beautiful solos, and Misses Virginia Luten and Walker Evans favored the evening, each with recitations, which were gems of elocution and real merit.

Shaw's Sale Still Continues!

In order to make room for our NEW FALL ORDERS, and arrange for new Departments, we are bound to get rid of lots of goods at

BARCAINS

in stuff not shelf-worn for years, but

THIS SEASON'S GOODS,

at prices that are

"Hard Hitters!"

JUST LOOK BELOW!

$ 5.00	MENS SUITS	for	$2.85
7.00	" "	"	4.60
8.00	" "	"	5.00
10.00	" "	"	6.50
12.50	" "	"	8.60

Finer Suitings in Proportion.

$1.00 Pants go at 70c.
$1.50 Pants go at 1.00.
$2.00 Pants go at 1.25.
$2.50 Pants go at 1.75.
$3.00 Pants go at 2.00.

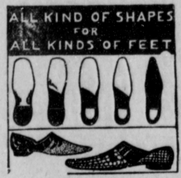
A fine line of

Summer Soft Shirts, at 25c, 50c and 75c.

Surprising Bargains in **OXFORDS and SHOES.**

from one of the Largest Stocks in the City.

M. B. Shaw's Sons.



$3.00 Shoes

FOR

Ladies and Gentlemen.

The dealers are scarce who can equal our $3.00 Shoe Values. We are prepared to give real extraordinary values in
MENS,
BOYS,
LADIES,
MISSES and
CHILDREN'S SHOES.

School Shoes!

That stand the strain. We've just opened a line of the Nobbiest Shoes for Boys and Girls that we have ever shown and not the most expensive sorts, either.

RICE & NAYLOR, CASH SHOE STORE.

FOR THE BEST IN CROCERIES!

Go where they all go, who want FRESH GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES,

—TO—

Rogers & Threlkeld's

UP-TO-DATE CROCERY!

WITTING'S OLD STAND, Clinton Street. } FRESH MEATS. { Goods Delivered Free, Telephone 74.

BURGLARS MONDAY NIGHT

Ledford & Randle's Grocery Store Robbed.

On Monday night the grocery house of Ledford & Randle was entered by burglars and several hundred dollars in goods stolen, consisting of 4 guns, 17 boxes of knives, bacon, tobacco and many other things. The goods known to be missing amounts to between $200 and $300. The house was entered thro' a widow protected by iron bars, two of the bars being bent to give space for a boy or a small man to enter. The indications are that several were engaged in the robbery, that they were in skiffs, and that there was more than one skiff or that they made more than one trip from the fact that all the stolen goods could not have been carried at one load.

Mr. Charles Hackett and others in Sam Luten's yacht, Pearl, followed down the river, suspecting that the robbers were of the craft of river pirates, but they overhauled every thing and made most thorough search without discovering the guilty parties or any clues to them.

NO LONGER A REPUBLIC.

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, formerly of Missouri, now of Washington, D. C., is one of the old Lincoln Republicans. He wrote in a letter to the Liberty Congress as follows:

"The United States is no longer a Republic. Two wars—one against the Philippines, the other against China—are being waged by the President without any constitutional sanction. The Russian Emperor claims no greater power than that which is exercised, almost without protest, by an American President. American troops without pretense of law are to be placed under the command of the German Emperor, who openly proclaims against the Chinese the war of Israel against the Amalekites. On the successful entry of the allies into Pekin will begin the struggle of ravenous beasts over the prey. And if our people fail to protest at the polls in November next, we shall be one of the beasts. Bryan has many things to commend him in his present position. I agree with him that imperialism is the great present danger."

The above comes as a warning note from one who was a leader of the Republican party.

—A Missouri editor appologized to his readers after this fashion: "We expected to have a death and marriage to publish this week, but a violent storm prevented the wedding, and the doctor himself being sick, the patient recovered and we were accordingly cheated out of both."

R. B. ODOM,

Wholesale Liquor House,

CLINTON ST., HICKMAN, KY.

Keeps in Stock all of Thixton, Millett & Co's, Owensboro Distillery, Best Brands of Liquors—Old Gold, Old Wagon, Diadem,

Gins, Brandies, Wines and Beer.

Proof and Quality Guaranteed.
Business conducted strictly according to law.

LEDFORD & RANDLE,

Groceries, Fresh Meats, Hardware, Queensware, Hay, Oats, Bran, Lime and Cement.

☞ We carry everything usually found in a first-class Grocery, and no pains will be spared to please our customers.

Our motto is: "GOOD GOODS at FAIR PRICES." Try us!

Clinton Street. Telphone 6. Goods Promptly Delivered.

Bring Your Job Work to This Office

A Troy Man's Luck.

More thah two years ago a Mr. Tanner, living near Troy, was robbed of over $1.,000, Sebe Pastures being suspected because he was among the guests at the house on the day it occurred. However no evidence ever occurred against him until recently, following the death of Pastures. While repairing the house in which the man died workmen bro't to light a sealed bottle which, upon being open, yielded $180, and now Mr. Tanner is searching the premises for the remainder.

REMOVED!

H. BUCHANAN has moved his stock of Dry Goods from the ground floor to the room up-stairs over his grocery house where he will continue to sell goods at cost, and less than cost. Entrance—Stairs leading by Dr. Davidson's office—turn to the left.

Caruthers' City Bakery.

Having leased the oven at the City Bakery and secured the services of Mr. Mayers to do the baking, am now prepared to furnish the people with fresh bread and cakes as we bake them fresh every day, and will commence to run a bread wagon in a few days for the accomodation of our customers. Soliciting a share of your patronage, I remain,

Yours truly
tf A. O. CARUTHERS.

Taxes! Taxes!

Your City Taxes have been due since March 1st. Come forward and settle at once. By so doing you will save 6 per cent. interest.

TOM DILLON, Jr., C. T. C.

Brick for Sale.

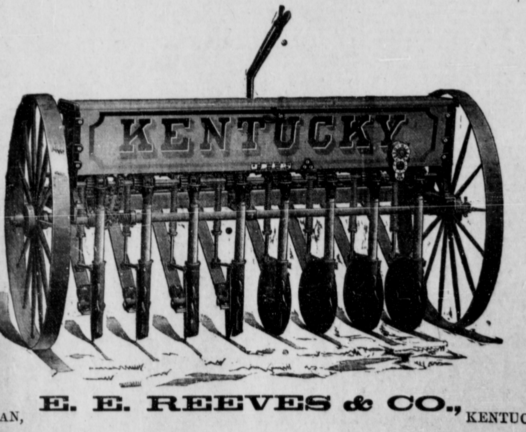
Apply to OTTO HERTWECK at Hickman Wagon Factory.

Kentucky and McSherry Wheat Drills!

Oliver and Vulcan Chill Plows

Lawn Swings, Acme Harrows, Disc Harrows, Collars, Hames, Backbands, Traces, &c.

BUGGIES and HARNESS of the best grades and styles always in stock in large quantities. To get one to suit you will have no trouble, either in style or finish. Give us a trial.



HICKMAN, **E. E. REEVES & CO.,** KENTUCKY.

BRYAN TO POPULISTS

Democratic Candidate Receives Notification at Topeka.

Addresses Immense Gathering on the Various Issues Old and New—Strong Arraignment of Republican Policies.

From 20,000 to 30,000 people listened to William J. Bryan at Topeka, Kan., Thursday, August 23, on the occasion of his notification by the populists of Kansas of their nomination of him for the presidency, in responding to which he said:

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee: In accepting the presidential nomination which you tender on behalf of the populist party, I desire to give emphatic recognition to the educational work done by your party. The populist party as an organization, and the farmer alliances and the labor organizations from which they sprung, have done much to arouse the people to a study of economic and industrial questions. Believing, as I do, that truth grows, not in seclusion but in the open field, and that it thrives best in the sunlight of full and free debate, I have confidence that the discussion which your party has compelled will aid in reaching that true solution of pending problems toward which all honest citizens aim.

"I desire also to express my deep appreciation of the liberality of opinion and devotion to principle which have lead the members of your party to enter the ranks of another party in the selection of a candidate.

"While I am grateful for the confidence which the populists have expressed in me, I am not vain enough to regard as personal their extraordinary manifestations of good will. The ties which bind together those who believe in the same great fundamental principles are stronger than ties of affection—stronger even than the ties of blood; and cooperation between the reform forces is due to the fact that democrats, populists and silver republicans take the side of the people in their contest against greed, and agree in the application of Jeffersonian principles to the question immediately before us.

The Currency Question.

"In 1896 the money question was of paramount importance and the allies in that campaign united in the demand for the immediate restoration of silver by the independent action of this country at sixteen to one, the ratio which has existed since 1834. They were defeated, but that did not end the discussion. The democrats were defeated in 1888, but that did not put an end to tariff reform. The republicans were defeated in 1892, but that did not permanently overthrow the protective tariff. Defeat at the polls does not necessarily decide a great problem. Experience and experience alone settles questions. If an increase in the volume of the currency since 1896, although unpromised by the republicans and unexpected, has brought improvement in industrial conditions, this improvement, intsead of answering the arguments put forth in favor of bimetallism, only confirms the contention of those who insisted that more money would make better times.

"The republican party, however, while claiming credit for the increase in circulation, makes no permanent provision for an adequate supply of standard money. It denies the necessity for more real money, while it permits national banks to expand the volume of paper promises to pay money.

"If the populists feel justified in opposing the republican party when it sought to conceal its gold standard tendencies under the mask of international bimetallism, the opposition should be more pronounced in proportion as the republican party more openly espouses gold monometallism.

Greenbacks.

"In 1896 the reform forces charged the republican party with intending to retire the greenbacks. This charge, denied at that time, has been confessed by the financial bill, which converts greenbacks, when once redeemed, into gold certificates, and extends new privileges to banks of issue. If a populist opposed the republican party when its hostilities to greenbacks was only suspected, that opposition should be greater now since no one can longer doubt the purpose of the republican party to substitute bank notes for greenbacks.

"It is true that the populists believe in an irredeemable greenback, while the democrats believe in a greenback redeemable in coin; but the vital question at this time, so far as paper money is concerned, is whether government or banks shall issue it. There will be time enough to discuss the redeemability of the greenback when the greenback itself is saved from the annihilation which now threatens it. The republican party is now committed to a currency system which necessitates a perpetual debt, while the populist finds himself in agreement with the democrats, who believe in paying off the national debt as rapidly as possible.

The Income Tax.

"If belief in an income tax justified a populist in acting with the democratic party in 1896, what excuse can we find for aiding the republican party now, when even the exigencies of war have not been sufficient to bring that party to the support of the income tax principle?

"Populists believe in arbitration now as much as they did in 1896, and are as much opposed to government by injunction and the blacklist as they were then, and upon these subjects they have as much reason for cooperation with the democratic party to-day as they had four years ago.

"Democrats and populists alike favor the principles of direct legislation. If any differences exist as to the extent to which the principle should be applied, these differences can be reconciled by experiment.

"Democrats and populists agree that Chinese and other oriental labor should be excluded from the United States.

"Democrats and populists desire to so enlarge the scope of the interstate commerce act as to enable the commission to protect both persons and places from discrimination, and the public at large from excessive railroad rates.

"The populists approve the demand set forth in the democratic platform for a labor bureau, with a cabinet officer at its head. Such an official would keep the administration in close touch with the wage-earning portion of the population, and go far toward securing such remedial legislation as the toilers need.

The Trusts.

"In 1896 the populists united with the democrats in opposing the trusts, although the question at that time appeared like a cloud scarcely larger than a man's hand. To-day that cloud well-nigh overspreads the industrial sky. The farmer does not participate in the profits of any trust, but he sorely feels the burden of them all. He is dependent upon the season for his income. When he plants his crop he knows not whether wind will blow it down, or hail destroy it, or insects devour it, and the price of his crop is as uncertain as the quantity. If a private monopoly can suspend production and fix the price of raw material as well as the price of the finished product the farmer, powerless to protect himself when he sells, is plundered when he purchases. Can any farmer hesitate to throw the influence of his ballot upon the side of those who desire to protect the public at large from monopolies?

"The fact that the trusts support the republican party ought to be sufficient proof that they expect protection from it. The republican party cannot be relied upon to extinguish the trusts so long as it draws its campaign contribution from their overflowing vaults.

The "Prosperity" Argument.

"The prosperity argument which the republicans bring forward to answer all complaints against the administration will not deceive the farmer. He knows that two factors enter into his income: First, the size of his crop, and, second, the price which he receives for the same. He does not return thanks to the party in power for favorable weather and a bountiful harvest, and he knows that the republican party has no policy which insured a permanent increase in agricultural prices. Since he sells his surplus in a foreign market, he is not a beneficiary of the tariff, and since he produces merchandise and not money, he does not profit by the appreciation of the dollar. He knows that the much vaunted prosperity, of which he has never had his share, is on the wane in spite of the unusual and unnatural stimulation which it has received during the last three years. He knows that each month of 1900 shows a larger number of failures than the corresponding month of 1899, and that there is already a marked tendency toward a decrease in the output of the factories. He knows, also, that discoveries of gold, famines abroad and war on three continents have not been able to raise the price of farm products as rapidly as trusts and combinations have raised the price of the things which the farmer buys.

Dangers of Delay.

"It is sometimes urged by partisan populists that four years more of republican misrule would so aggravate economic conditions as to make reforms easier. No one can afford to aid in making matters worse in the hope of being able to make them better afterward, for in so doing he assumes responsibilities for evils which he may not be able to remedy. No populist, however sanguine, believes it possible to elect a populist president at this time, but the populist party may be able to determine whether a democrat or a republican will be elected. Mr. Chairman, the populist convention, which your committee represents, thought it better to share with the democrats in the honor of securing some of the reforms desired by your party than to bear the odium of remaining neutral in this great crisis, or of giving open or secret aid to the republican party, which opposes all the reforms for which the populists contend.

"Those who labor to improve the conditions which surround their fellow-men are apt to become impatient; but they must remember that it takes time to work out great reforms.

New Issues.

"I have called attention to the issues which brought the democrats and populists together and which justified their cooperation during the last four years. Let me now invite your attention to new questions which would justify cooperation at this time, even though we differed upon all economic questions. It is not our fault that these new questions have been thrust into the arena of politics; it is not our fault that the people have been called upon to consider questions of ever-increasing magnitude. In 1890 the tariff question was the principal subject of discussion, and the democratic party contended that the masses were carrying a burden of unjust and unnecessary taxes. In 1892 the tariff question was still the principal issue between the democratic and republican parties, although in the west and south the money question was assuming greater and greater proportions, and the populists were contending that our monetary system was more responsible than the tariff laws for the depression in agriculture and the distress existing among the wage-earners. In 1896 the whole question of taxation became of secondary importance because of the increased boldness of those who opposed the gold and silver coinage of the constitution. When the republicans declared at St. Louis that the restoration of bimetallism in this country, although desirable, was impossible without the aid of the leading commercial nations of the old world, the populists and silver republicans joined with the democrats in asserting the right and duty of the American people to shape their financial system for themselves, regardless of the action of other nations. The failure of the republican party to secure international bimetallism and its open espousal of the gold standard still keep the money question in politics, but no economic question can compare in importance with a question which concerns the principles and structure of government. Systems of taxation can be changed with less difficulty than financial systems, and financial systems can be altered with less danger and less disturbance to the country than the vital doctrines upon which free government rests.

"In the early 60's, when we were engaged in a contest which was to determine whether we should have one republic or two, questions of finance were lost sight of. Silver was at a premium over gold, and gold and silver were at a premium over greenbacks and bank notes, but the people could not afford to divide over the money question in the presence of a greater issue, and so to-day we are engaged in a controversy which will determine whether we are to have a republic in which the government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, or an empire in which brute force is the only recognized source of power.

"In a government where the people rule every wrong can be righted and every evil remedied, but when once the doctrine of self-government is impaired and might is substituted for right, there is no certainty that any question will be settled correctly.

Imperialism.

"A colonial policy would so occupy the people with the consideration of the nation's foreign policy that domestic questions would be neglected. 'Who will haul down the flag?' or 'Stand by the president,' would be the prompt response to every criticism of the administration, and corruption and special privilege would thrive under the cover of patriotism.

"It is not strange that the populists should oppose militarism and imperialism, for both are antagonistic to the principles which populists apply to other questions. Looking at questions from the standpoint of the producer of wealth, rather than from the standpoint of the speculator, the populist recognizes in militarism a constant and increasing burden. The army worm, which occasionally destroys a field of wheat, is not nearly so dangerous an enemy to the farmer as a large standing army, which invades every field of industry and exacts toll from every crop.

"If 100,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers and placed as a burden upon the backs of those who remain, it must mean longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifice for those who toil, and the farmer, while he pays more than his share of the expenses of the army, has no part in army contracts or in developing companies, and his sons are less likely to fill the life positions in the army than the sons of those who, by reason of wealth or political prominence exert influence at Washington.

"Soon after the republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of a colonial policy, the papers published an interview given out from San Francisco by a foreign consul residing at Manila. He declared that the people of the United States owed it to themselves, to other nations and to the Filipinos to hold the Philippine islands permanently. At the conclusion of the interview there appeared the very significant statement that the gentleman was visiting the United States for the purpose of organizing a company for the development of the Philippine islands. A few days later on his way east he gave out another interview in which he explained that the company which he intended to organize would establish banks at Manila, and at other places throughout the islands, and build electric light plants, water plants, street car lines, railroads, factories, etc. It seemed that the plan of his syndicate was to do all the developing and leave the rest of the American people nothing to do in the matter except to furnish an army sufficient to hold the Filipinos in subjection while they were being developed.

Cost of War.

"At the presetn rate we will spend annually upon the army approximately half as much as we spend for education in the United States, and this immense sum is wrung from the taxpayers by systems of taxation which overburden the poor man and undertax the rich man.

"In the presence of such an issue as militarism it is impossible that any populist should hesitate as to his duty.

"But even the menace of militarism is but a part of the question of imperialism. The policy contemplated by the republican party nullifies every principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence, strikes a blow at popular government and robs the nation of of its moral prestige. Already the more advanced supporters of the colonial idea point to the economy of a system of government which intrusts all power to an executive and does away with the necessity for legislation. The Army and Navy Journal, in its issue of August 4, commends the English system and declares that as a result of this system a fifth of the world's area, containing a fifth of its population, is ruled with an administrative economy which is an administrative marvel, and adds:

"'One million two hundred thousand dollars spent in London is the price of administrative order over a colonial rule whose total budgets aggregate $1,724,354,896, or 50 per cent. more than our total of federal, state, county and village expenditure for every possible purpose, for which taxes are levied. In contrast to the results of this system of executive administration the fact is cited that the American congress has spent an entire winter wrestling with the tariff, the taxation, the administration and the personal rights of two little islands. The English executive is an imperial executive. The British parliament is an English legislature. TO THE SAME SYSTEM WE ARE COMING BY THE DECREE OF CIRCUMSTANCES AS INEVITABLE AS THAT OF FATE. IF THIS BE IMPERIALISM MAKE THE MOST OF IT. So far as citizenship is concerned the British empire is one, but beyond the limits of the United Kingdom the citizen lives under a rule essentially monarchial and not restricted by the constitutional limitations of the parliamentary system.'

The American Policy.

"Thus does imperialism bear its supporters back toward the dark ages. There is no middle ground between the American policy and the European policy. If this nation remains true to its principles, its traditions and its history, it cannot hold colonies. If it enters upon a colonial career, it must repudiate the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"When such an issue is raised there can only be two parties—the party, whatever its name may be, which believes in a republic, and the party, whatever its name, which believes in an empire, and the influence of every citizen is, consciously or unconsciously, intentionally or unintentionally, thrown upon the one side or the other.

"Where the divine right of kings is recognized, the monarch can grant different degrees of liberty to different subjects. The people of England can be ruled in one way, the people of Canada in another, the people of Ireland in another, while the people of India may be governed according to still different forms. But there can be no such variety in a republic. The doctrine of a republic differs from the doctrine of a monarch as the day differs from the night, and between the two doctrines there is, and ever must be, an irrepressible conflict.

"Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we should give independence to the Filipinos. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the humbler folk who 'along the cool, sequestered vale of life keep the noiseless tenor of their way;' but let this nation stand erect and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a reality in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance and, whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward Heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic."

PROSPERITY IN WAGES.

Fictitious Capitalization of Trusts Makes Reduction of Wages Necessary.

The prosperity enjoyed by wage-workers is outlined in a report published in that stanch republican organ, the Chicago Tribune, from which the following extract is quoted: "The report in circulation several days ago to the effect that wages at the mills of the American Steel and Wire company had been reduced turns out to be true in spite of the emphatic denials of the company officials at the time. It is understood that the company intends to gradually reduce wages in the different departments, taking one department at a time, and thus get wages back to the level where they were at the time the trust was first formed. The horizontal reduction of the pay of all the men, if made at one time, it was feared, would bring on a general strike." Therefore the trust has decided to cut off the dog's tail by inches and trim it down to the panic scale gradually.

The report does not state why it should be necessary to reduce wages. That is left to inference, the Tribune merely stating the fact that wages have already been reduced and that the reduction will gradually become a general one. The trust is capitalized for $75,000,000. More than one-half of that amount is fictitious, but in order to pay dividends on all of it the wages of the employes must be reduced. That is the way trust prosperity strikes the working masses. The amount filched from the scant earnings of the employes is used to pay dividends. That is prosperity with a vengeance. If trade conditions are such that the stockholders of this trust are compelled to live off their employes then it is time that radical reforms be introduced and a system changed that makes the wealthy wealthier and the poor poorer.
—Denver Post.

——The supreme issue in the democratic platform for 1900 is unquestionably anti-imperialism. A subordinate, and in many respects a sentimental, issue is the silver or money question. The latter was a vital issue four years ago, but hardly merits serious consideration in the present campaign. No one should allow himself to be deceived on this point. Republicans, however, by minimizing the dangers and perils of imperialism, the vital issue, and magnifying the dangers and perils of what is left of the money issue, are hoping to confuse democratic voters and, by their aid, elect Mr. McKinley to a second term.
—Cor. Baltimore Sun.

At the congress of phrenologists in London, next November, a large number of prominent persons will be present, and a determined effort will be made to have phrenology recognized as a science.

THE KING'S GARDEN.

Dr. Talmage Discourses on Christ and the Church.

The Most Beautiful Flowers and the Best of Fruit—Why the Saviour Picks the Choicest First.

[Copyright, 1900, by Louis Klopsch.]

This sermon Dr. Talmage sends from a halting place in his journey through the valleys of Switzerland. It seems to have been prepared amid the bloom and aroma of a garden midsummer. The text is Song of Solomon 5:1: "I am come into my garden."

The Bible is a great poem. We have in it faultless rhythm and bold imagery and startling antithesis and rapturous lyric and sweet pastoral and instructive narrative and devotional psalm; thoughts expressed in style more solemn than that of Montgomery, more bold than that of Milton, more terrible than that of Dante, more natural than that of Wordsworth, more impassioned than that of Pollok, more tender than that of Cowper, more weird than that of Spenser. This great poem brings all the gems of the earth into its coronet, and it weaves the flames of judgment into its garlands and pours eternal harmonies in its rhythm. Everything this Book touches it makes beautiful, from the plain stones of the summer thrashing floor to the daughters of Nahor filling the troughs for the camels, from the fish pools of Heshbon up to the Psalmist praising God with diapason of storm and whirlwind and Job's imagery of Orion, Arcturus and the Pleiades.

My text leads us into a scene of summer redolence. The world has had a great many beautiful gardens. Charlemagne added to the glory of his reign by decreeing that they be established all through the realm, deciding even the names of the flowers to be planted there. Henry IV. at Montpellier established gardens of bewitching beauty and luxuriance, gathering into them Alpine, Pyrenean and French plants. One of the sweetest spots on earth was the garden of Shenstone, the poet. His writings have made but little impression on the world, but his garden, the "Leasowes," will be immortal. To the natural advantages of that place was brought the perfection of art. Arbor and terrace and slope and rustic temple and reservoir and urn and fountain here had their crowning. Oak and yew and hazel put forth their richest foliage. There was no life more diligent, no soul more ingenious than that of Shenstone, and all that diligence and genius he brought to the adornment of that one treasured spot. He gave £300 for it. He sold it for several thousand. And yet I am to tell you to-day of a richer garden than any I have mentioned. It is the garden spoken of in my text—the garden of the church, which belongs to Christ, for my text says so. He bought it, He planted it, He owns it, and He shall have it. Walter Scott, in his outlay at Abbotsford, ruined his fortune, and now, in the crimson flowers of those gardens, you can almost think or imagine that you see the blood of that old man's broken heart. The payment of the last £100,000 sacrificed him. But I have to tell you that Christ's life and Christ's death were the outlay of this beautiful garden of the church, of which my text speaks. Oh, how many sighs and tears and pangs and agonies! Tell me, ye women who saw Him hang! Tell me, ye executioners who lifted Him and let Him down! Tell me, thou sun that didst hide, ye rocks that fell! "Christ loved the church and gave Himself for it." If the garden of the church belongs to Christ, certainly He has a right to walk in it. Come, then, O blessed Jesus, to-day. Walk up and down these aisles and pluck what Thous wilt of sweetness for Thyself!

The church in my text is appropriately compared to a garden, because it is a place of choice flowers, of select fruits and of thorough irrigation.

But I have not told you of the most beautiful flower in all this garden spoken of in the text. If you see a century plant, your emotions are started. You say: "Why, this flower has been a hundred years gathering up for one bloom, and it will be a hundred years more before other petals will come out." But I have to tell you of a plant that was gathering up from all eternity and that 1,900 years ago put forth its bloom never to wither. It is the passion plant of the cross. Prophets foretold it, Bethlehem shepherds looked upon it in the bud, the rocks shook at its bursting and the dead got up in their winding sheets to see its full bloom. It is a crimson flower—blood at the roots, blood on the branches, blood on the leaves. Its perfume is to fill all the nations. Its breath is Heaven. Come, oh, winds from the north and winds from the south and winds from the east and winds from the west, and bear to all the earth the sweet smelling savor of Christ, my Lord!

His worth if all the nations knew,
Sure the whole earth would love Him too.

Again, the church may be appropriately compared to the garden, because it is a place of fruits. That would be a strange garden which had in it no berries, no plums or peaches or apricots. The coarser fruits are planted in the orchard or they are set out on the sunny hillside. But the choicest fruits are kept in the garden. So in the world outside the church Christ has planted a great many beautiful things—patience, charity, generosity, integrity. But He intends the choicest fruits to be in the garden, and if they are not there then shame on the church. Religion is not a mere flowering sentimentality. It is a practical, life giving, healthful fruit, not posies, but apples.

"Oh," says somebody, "I don't see what your garden of the church has yielded!" Where did your asylums come from? And your hospitals? And your institutions of mercy? Christ planted every one of them; He planted them in His garden. When Christ gave sight to Bartimeus, He laid the cornerstone of every blind asylum that has ever been built. When Christ soothed the demoniac of Galilee, He laid the cornerstone of every lunatic asylum that has ever been established. When Christ said to the sick man: "Take up thy bed and walk," He laid the cornerstone of every hospital the world has ever seen. When Christ said: "I was in prison and ye visited me," He laid the cornerstone of every prison reform association that has ever been organized. The church of Christ is a glorious garden, and it is full of fruit. I know there is some poor fruit in it. I know there are some weeds that ought to be thrown over the fence. I know there are some crap apple trees that ought to be cut down. I know there are some wild grapes that ought to be uprooted, but are you going to destroy the whole garden because of a little gnarled fruit? You will find worm eaten leaves in Fontainebleau and insects that sting in the fairy groves of the Champs Elysees. You do not tear down and destroy the whole garden because there are a few specimens of gnarled fruit.

I admit there are men and women in the church who ought not to be there, but let us be just as frank and admit the fact that there are hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands of glorious Christian men and women—holy, blessed, useful, consecrated and triumphant. There is no grander collection in all the earth than the collection of Christians. There are Christian men in every church whose religion is not a matter of psalm singing and church going. To-morrow morning that religion will keep them just as consistent and consecrated in their worldly occupation as it ever kept them at the communion table. There are women with us to-day of a higher type of character than Mary of Bethany. They not only sit at the feet of Christ, but they go out into the kitchen to help Martha in her work, that she may sit there, too. There is a woman who has a drunken husband who has exhibited more faith and patience and courage than Ridley in the fire. He was consumed in 20 minutes. Hers has been a 20-years' martyrdom. Yonder is a man who has been 15 years on his back, unable to feed himself, yet calm and peaceful as though he lay on one of the green banks of Heaven, watching the oarsmen dip their paddles in the crystal river! Why, it seems to me this moment as if St. Paul threw to us a pomologist's catalogue of the fruits growing in this great garden of Christ—love, joy, peace, patience, character, brotherly kindness, gentleness, mercy; glorious fruit, enough to fill all the baskets of earth and Heaven.

I have not told you of the better tree in this garden and of the better fruit. It was planted just outside Jerusalem a good while ago. When that tree was planted, it was so split and bruised and barked men said nothing would ever grow upon it, but no sooner had that tree been planted than it budded and blossomed and fruited, and the soldiers' spears were only the clubs that struck down that fruit, and it fell into the lap of the nations, and men began to pick it up and eat it, and they found in it an antidote to all thirst, to all poison, to all sin, to all death; the smallest cluster larger than the famous one of Eshcol, which two men carried on a staff between them. If the one apple in Eden killed the race, this one cluster of mercy shall restore.

Again, the church in my text is appropriately called a garden because it is thoroughly irrigated. No garden could prosper long without plenty of water. I have seen a garden in the midst of a desert, yet blooming and luxuriant. All around was dearth and barrenness, but there were pipes, aqueducts, reaching from this garden up to the mountains, and through these aqueducts the water came streaming down and tossing up into beautiful fountains until every root and leaf and flower was saturated. That is like the church. The church is a garden in the midst of a great desert of sin and suffering, but it is well irrigated, for "our eyes are unto the hills from whence cometh our help." From the mountains of God's strength there flow down rivers of gladness. "There is a river the stream whereof shall make glad the city of our God." Preaching the Gospel is one of the aqueducts. The Bible is another. Baptism and the Lord's Supper are aqueducts. Water to slake the thirst, water to wash the unclean, water tossed high up in the light of the Sun of Righteousness, showing us the rainbow around the throne Oh, was there ever a garden so thoroughly irrigated? You know that the beauty of Versailles and Chatsworth depends very much upon the great supply of water. I came to the latter place, Chatsworth, one day when strangers are not to be admitted, but by an inducement which always seemed as potent with an Englishman as an American I got in, and then the gardener went far up above the stairs of stone and turned on the water. I saw it gleaming on the dry pavement, coming down from step to step until it came so near I could hear the musical rush, and all over the high, broad stairs it came, foaming, flashing, roaring down until sunlight and wave in gleesome wrestle tumbled at my feet. So it is with the church of God. Everything comes from above—pardon from above, joy from above, adoption from above, sanctification from above.

Would that now God would turn on the waters of salvation that they might flow down through His heritage and that this day we might each find our places to be "Elims" with 12 wells of water and threescore and ten palm trees.

Hark! I hear the latch of the garden gate, and I look to see who is coming. I hear the voice of Christ. "I am come into My garden." I say: "Come in, O Jesus! We have been waiting for Thee. Walk all through the paths. Look at the flowers; look at the fruit; pluck that which Thou wilt for Thyself." Jesus comes into the garden and up to that old man and touches him and says: "Almost home, father; not many more aches for thee. I will never leave thee. Take courage a little longer, and I will steady thy tottering steps, and I will soothe thy troubles and give thee rest. Courage, old man." Then Christ goes up another garden path, and He comes to a soul in trouble and says: "Peace! All is well. I have seen thy tears. I have heard thy prayer. The sun shall not smite thee by day nor the moon by night. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil. He will preserve thy soul. Courage, O troubled spirit!"

Then I see Jesus going up another garden path, and I see great excitement among the leaves, and I hasten up to that garden path to see what Jesus is doing there, and, lo! He is breaking off flowers sharp and clean, from the stem, and I say: "Stop, Jesus. Do not kill those beautiful flowers." He turns to me and says: "I have come into My garden to gather lilies, and I mean to take these up to a higher terrace for the garden around my palace, and there I will plant them, and in better soil and in better air they shall put forth brighter leaves and sweeter redolence, and no frost shall touch them forever." And I looked up into His face and said: "Well, it is Thy garden, and Thou hast a right to do what Thou wilt with it. Thy will be done!"—the hardest prayer a man ever made.

It has seemed as it Jesus Christ took the best. From many of your households the best one is gone. You know that she was too good for this world. She was the gentlest in her ways, the deepest in her affection, and when at last the sickness came you had no faith in medicines. You knew that the hour of parting had come, and when, through the rich grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, you surrendered that treasure you said: "Lord Jesus, take it. It is the best we have. Take it. Thou art worthy." The others in the household may have been of grosser mold. She was of the finest.

I notice that the fine gardens sometimes have high fences around them, and I cannot get in. It is so with a king's garden. The only glimpse you ever get of such a garden is when the king rides out in his splendid carriage. It is not so with this garden, this King's garden. I throw wide open the gate and tell you all to come in. No monopoly in religion. Whosoever will may. Choose now between a desert and a garden. Many of you have tried the garden of this world's delight. You have found it has been a chagrin. So it was with Theodore Hook. He made all the world laugh. He makes us laugh now when we read his poems. But he could not make his own heart laugh. While in the midst of his festivities he confronted a looking glass, and he saw himself and said: "There, that is true. I look just as I am—done up in body, mind and purse." So it was of Shenstone, of whose garden I told you at the beginning of my sermon. He sat down amid those bowers and said: "I have lost my road to happiness. I am angry and envious and frantic and despise everything around me just as it becomes a madman to do."

O ye weary souls, come into Christ's garden to-day and pluck a little heartsease. Christ is the only rest and the only pardon for a perturbed spirit. Do you not think your chance has almost come? You men and women who have been waiting year after year for some good opportunity in which to accept Christ, but have postponed it 5, 10, 20, 30 years, do you not feel as if now your hour of deliverance and pardon and salvation had come? O man, what grudge hast thou against thy poor soul that thou wilt not let it be saved?

Some years ago a vessel struck on the rocks. They had only one lifeboat. In that lifeboat the passengers and crew were getting ashore. The vessel had foundered and was sinking deeper and deeper, and that one boat could not take the passengers very swiftly. A little girl stood on the deck waiting for her turn to get into the boat. The boat came and went, came and went, but her turn did not seem to come. After awhile she could wait no longer, and she leaped on the taffrail and then sprang into the sea, crying to the boatman: "Save me next! Save me next!" Oh, how many have gone ashore into God's mercy, and yet you are clinging to the wreck of sin! Others have accepted the pardon of Christ, but you are in peril. Why not this moment make a rush for your immortal rescue, crying until Jesus shall hear you and Heaven and earth ring with the cry: "Save me next! Save me next!" Now is the day of salvation! Now! Now!

A cod weighing 7¾ pounds lays nearly 7,000,000 eggs.

A PEERLESS ORATOR.

Bryan's Masterly Exposition of American Government Ideas in His Speeches.

No man living can say such stirring things in words so free from passion as William Jennings Bryan. He is equally a master of rhetoric and of logic. He is as modest and unassuming as he is inspiring and convincing. If he has an equal among publicists of the day he is easily "first among equals"—primus inter pares. He will take a place in American history with Jefferson and Lincoln, and whether he takes his seat in the presidential chair or not—and it now seems absolutely certain that he will—his fame as one of the greatest interpreters of true democracy and Americanism is assured. He grows in stature with the days, and every speech he makes gives new proof of his fearless candor and intellectual thought and acumen.

His speech at Indianapolis was a masterly exposition of American governmental ideas, and his acceptance of the populist nomination at Topeka, Kan., was less great only because it was less exhaustive. Truly it can be said that "only himself can be his parallel," in expounding the great fundamental truths on which our national existence is based, in words as common as they are comprehensive.

In accepting its presidential nomination Bryan paid the populist party, in his opening sentences, a high and just compliment for the educational work it has done in arousing the people to a study of economic and industrial questions, for, as he says, "truth grows not in seclusion but in the open field, and it thrives best in the sunshine of full and free debate." It is this free and full discussion that McKinleyism—the bastard republicanism of the day—most dreads. The men who are striving to make the stars and stripes what Cecil Rhodes called the union jack in Africa, a "commercial asset," want no debate. With no more feeling or sentiment than Wordsworth's peasant, to whom the pretty flower on the river's brink "a yellow primrose was and nothing more," the the flag of Washington, of Jackson, of Lincoln and of Grant, has no glory or meaning in its folds to those greedy and vulgar plotters of force, treason and imperialism. "Old glory" in porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines and at home, unless they can make it a "commercial asset," is a thing to be furled and especially because of the glowing story and hopeful significance which Bryan waves into its folds. With plunder instead of patriotism as their aim they would make it, as Gen. Halpine wrote in the New York Tribune, in slavery days, a "robber rag" like other imperialistic bunting, and if it cannot be so used why then in their eyes it is nothing but "a flaunting lie."

Mr. Bryan touched on several things, but briefly, at Topeka which he passed over at Indianapolis. In referring to the currency question the republican party he says "denies the necessity for more real money, while it permits national banks to expand the volume of paper promises to pay money. It is now committed to a currency system which necessitates a perpetual debt, while the populist finds himself in agreement with the democrats, who believe in paying off the national debt as rapidly as possible. In sentences few but clear he advocates an income tax, the principles of direct legislation, the enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce act and the creation of a labor bureau at Washington with a cabinet officer at its head. He favors the exclusion of Chinese and other oriental labor from the United States, and in some trenchant sentences shows the rascality of the trusts. "If," he says, "a private monopoly can suspend production and fix the price of the finished product, the farmer powerless to protect himself when he sells is plundered when he purchases."

Mr. Bryan's treatment of the "prosperity" argument, of the war and its cost to the taxpayer, of imperialism and other issues, leaves nothing to be desired in the way of putting unanswerable arguments in a terse, pithy and original manner. Every true citizen will wish with him in his closing words that "the oppressed of every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance and, whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes towards heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic."

JOHN SMITH CHANGES PARTY.

A Simple Story Which Illustrates the Oppressive Power of Trusts.

This is the simple story of how John Smith came to change his party. His father was a republican. His grandfather was a whig. John himself had always voted just as his father did. From his early youth he had always evinced an interest in politics, but it was a quiet interest. He didn't go much on getting into arguments. He was always content to believe that the republicans were more right than the democrats, so he voted a straight republican ticket every time.

John keeps a small store in the suburbs of a large city. He sells groceries, oil, candies, stationery for the school children, and deals a little in meat, especially in the winter time, when it is easier to keep meat than in the summer.

John has noticed of late that his profits amount practically to nothing, still he does a fair amount of business; he is steady and does not spend his money extravagantly, tries to buy pretty good things for his store, although he never buys very much and he keeps things neat and clean about his place.

A few months ago John got hold of a newspaper with some interesting articles regarding the growth and destructiveness of the trusts. His business was quiet, he had nothing else to read, so he glanced over the article. Very soon he became interested and read them very carefully. As a result he is in a predicament, is worried considerably. He can no longer accept the presentment of the republican side of the case as he used to. Yesterday he read in a paper about the great prosperity throughout the country, abut the enormous amount of goods shipped and bought by Uncle Sam, of the increased amount of business being done and of the increase in the amount of money in circulation. He does something now that he never did before. He questions the truth of these statements. For instance, he wants to know where the money goes. He is not making any, his friends in business tell him that they are not making any money. Some years ago they used to make money, and they used to spend it liberally, too, but now they are forced to play close to the cushion.

John is doing a little figuring now all by himself, and is doing considerable thinking. He wonders why it is that he and his old friends, those he knows in town, are not making any money. He figures that there are more people around town than there were in the days when business was good. He figures that they should eat as much as ever, in fact should spend about as much money as ever. But do they? He answers himself by saying that he does not spend as much money as he used to spend, he doesn't get hold of it to spend. He figures that what is true of him is true of other people. The question, who gets the money, is what he is trying to figure out. He looks about the store at his small supply of goods and recalls from whom he buys them. Nearly everything he has in stock is handled by trusts. There is no competition. He must buy from that one party or not buy at all. They bull the price. He has to pay a large sum for the goods, but he cannot always charge a large price, because the people won't pay it: for, what is equally as bad, they can't pay it. What is the result? The result is that the trusts make the money. The merchant is forced to buy his stock from concerns that tolerate no competition. He is forced to sell his goods in competition with his fellow merchants, owing to the combines that are formed, the profits of the wholesale houses are never cut. If the prices of the goods are raised to the small merchants it simply follows that its profits are diminished. The merchant's loss is the combine's gain. And it is equally true that the combine's gain is not only the merchant's loss, but the public's as well. This is the fact which John Smith has discovered and about which he is energetically telling his friends and neighbors. And as a result of having at last seen the light upon the trust question, he has decided to vote against them by casting a ballot for Bryan. Thus ends the simple story of John Smith.

HANNA:—"COME! COME! COUGH UP, OLD MAN!!"

IN THE JEWELRY LINE.

While there is every prospect that sterling silver in its thousand and one different forms will be as much in evidence as ever, it is apparent that there is a decidedly strong rival in the field, and that is ebony, both the genuine and its many imitations. Colonial gold will also have its share of popularity, although neither of the foregoing can usurp the position so long held by silver in the popular estimation.

In spite of the enormous amount of cheap finger purses with which the market has been flooded as a result of the high favor in which the article is held, goods of the better grade are in excellent demand. This will be at once evident when it is seen that purses of horn-back alligator retailing from three dollars upward are called for to a great extent. These purses are also being shown in Mexican and carved pyrographic effects, in both of which forms they have taken very well.

To a certain extent the necklace has been revived during the past year or so, but owing to the high favor in which stock and ribbon collars have been held in that time, it has been found difficult to create a demand for the old style necklace—the short, close-fitting variety, which is mainly used for evening wear. To obviate this, the new styles have been made much longer, in many instances being sufficient to encircle the neck several times and still be long enough to hang almost to the waist.

To all appearances the fob does not seem to have lost one whit of its popularity with the masculine element, while it has ascended in favor materially with the women. Every conceivable material has been pressed into service for this purpose, from leather to 14 karat gold, the materials intervening between the two in question being so many as to scarcely permit of enumeration. As in other lines, there has been somewhat of a trend toward antique effects, one of the most popular fobs of this kind consisting of an article composed entirely of reproductions of ancient coins.

VARIOUS BITS OF INTEREST.

The average height of an Englishman is five feet eight and three-quarter inches.

Kiddville, Right Angle and Log Lick are Kentucky post offices.

There are approximately as many hogs as people in the country.

Child labor in North Carolina mills has decreased 50 per cent. in the past three years.

In many of the Chicago skyscrapers there is but one fire-escape to 100 employes.

The river business of Pittsburgh last year included 1,318,323 passengers and 8,813,166 tons of freight.

There are between 250,000 and 300,000 pounds of garlic annually consumed by Italians, French and other foreign residents of the United States.

St. Joseph, Mo., raises a municipal banana crop each year. In the park conservatory grows a banana tree that faithfully produces an annual bunch of bananas.

A serious problem confronts the engineers in charge of the erection of the great New York peace memorial, on the summit of Lookout mountain, in getting the material for the monument to the top of the mountain, 2,000 feet above the surrounding country.

The apricot orchards in Santa Clara county, in the vicinity of San Jose, are the largest in the world. Several orchards there are over 100 acres in extent, and many cover 50 and 70 acres. The total acreage of apricot orchards in Santa Clara county is over 5,000 acres.

MARKET REPORT.

	Cincinnati	Sept. 3.	
CATTLE—Common	$3 00	@	4 10
Select butchers	5 15	@	5 25
CALVES—Extra		@	7 50
HOGS—Select packers	5 40	@	5 45
Mixed packers	5 25	@	5 40
SHEEP—Choice		@	3 85
LAMBS—Extras		@	6 25
FLOUR—Spring pat.	3 90	@	4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red		@	76
CORN—No. 2 mixed		@	43
OATS—No. 2 mixed		@	23
RYE—No. 2		@	54
HAY—Ch. timothy		@	13 50
PORK—Mess		@	11 50
LARD—Steam		@	6 60
BUTTER—Ch. dairy		@	14
Choice creamery		@	23½
APPLES—Ch. to fancy	2 00	@	2 50
POTATOES—Per brl.	1 15	@	1 25
TOBACCO—New	2 50	@	9 95
Old	10 00	@	16 50
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR—Win. patent	3 80	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75½	@	76½
No. 3 spring	74	@	75
CORN—No. 2	41	@	41⅛
OATS—No. 2	21½	@	22
RYE		@	52½
PORK—Mess	11 00	@	11 05
LARD—Steam	6 72½	@	6 75
NEW YORK.			
FLOUR—Win. patent	3 75	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red		@	81⅛
CORN—No. 2 mixed		@	47
OATS—No. 3 mixed		@	25½
RYE—		@	58
PORK—Mess	12 00	@	13 00
LARD—Steam		@	7 10
BALTIMORE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red	72½	@	72¾
Southern	70	@	73½
CORN—No. 2 mixed	45	@	45¼
OATS—No. 2 mixed	24½	@	25
CATTLE—First qual.	4 90	@	5 40
HOGS—Western	5 90	@	6 00
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red		@	75
CORN—No. 2 mixed		@	41
OATS—No. 2 mixed		@	21½
LOUISVILLE.			
FLOUR—Win. patent	4 00	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	[illegible]71	@	72
CORN—Mixed		@	43
OATS—Mixed	22½	@	23
PORK—Mess		@	12 50
LARD—Steam		@	6 75

Pessimist and Fatalist.

The indignant looking passenger was about to speak, but the conductor headed him off by exclaiming in a loud tone of irritation:

"This is the slowest train I was ever on. What's the use of having a schedule if we don't pay any attention to it? The drinking water tastes as if it hadn't been off the kitchen range ten minutes. The car doesn't look as if it had been swept for a month, and it is full of idiots who insist on opening the windows when we go through tunnels, so that the cinders can blow in."

The passenger caught his breath and then exclaimed: "I was just about to say that this whole affair is an outrage."

"I know it. But you're lucky. You can travel a few miles and then get off and be happy. But I've got to stay on this train for hours every day of my life."—Washington Star.

Medal Awarded Walter Baker & Co.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The judges of the Paris Exposition have just awarded a gold medal to Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., for their preparations of Cocoa and Chocolate. This famous company, now the largest manufacturers of Cocoa and Chocolate in the World, have received the highest awards from the great International and other expositions in Europe and America; this is the third award from a Paris Exposition.—New York Tribune.

A Reflection.

"In your advertisement," said the man with the suave manner, as he entered the office of the ice company, "you say that there are no microbes on the ice that you furnish to your customers."

"Yes, sir," replied the treasurer, as he placed a blotter in front of his diamond stud so that the caller would not have to blink, "and we stand by our assertion."

"I stand by it, too," said the man with the suave manner, "and I have called to say that, as I have no fear of microbes, believing they are harmless, I wish you would direct your delivery man to leave at my residence in the future ice of such dimensions that two or three microbes, if they felt so inclined, could occupy it without unduly crowding each other."—Harper's Bazar.

At the Summer Hotel.

Miss Gabby (speaking of the mountain)—It was terribly high, and papa like to never got over it.

Papa (who thinks she is speaking of something else)—Yes, and I told the landlord he had better just get a sandbag and work like any other footpad if he expected to make charges like that.—Baltimore American.

LOW-RATE EXCURSIONS,

Via Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route,

To points in the West, Southwest and Southeast, at half-rates (plus $2.00) for the round trip. Tickets on sale Tuesdays, September 4th and 18th, October 2d and 16th, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th, 1900. For full information, land folders, etc., address any agent of above lines, or H. C. Townsend, G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Part of the Cure.

Mr. Henpeck—The doctor says I absolutely must go away next week for a rest.

Mrs. Henpeck—Goodness! I can't possibly manage to get away to go with you then.

"Um-m! I guess the doctor must have known that."—Philadelphia Press.

Carter's Ink Is Scientifically

compounded of the best materials. If your dealer does not keep it he can get it for you.

If the poor insist upon playing golf, it will be with this precisely as it was with appendicitis; our best people will drop it.—Detroit Journal.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb 17, 1900.

"De Ruyter sent his daughter abroad to be polished." "Well, I can see her finish."—Town Topics.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use Putnam Fadeless Dyes. Sold by all druggists.

The person who lives on hope is seldom troubled with obesity.—Puck.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

is a Constitutional Cure. Price, 75c.

Very few people do well in an emergency.—Atchison Globe.

All the Kentucky belles chew Kisme Gum. They like it.

A fool at 20 may be wise at 40.—Chicago Daily News.

Satisfaction

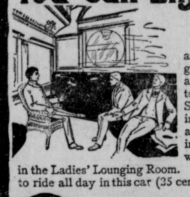
is unusual with "Five-Cent cigar smokers," but it has been the every-day experience of hundreds of thousands of men who have smoked

Old Virginia Cheroots

during the last thirty years, because they are just as good now—in fact better than when they were first made.

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

You Can Enjoy Yourself En route to Texas



In going to Texas, via Memphis and the Cotton Belt, you can enjoy a good dinner in the Parlor Cafe Car at a reasonable price, and withdraw to the Gentlemen's Observation Smoking Room to smoke your cigar in an easy chair, with surroundings as pleasant and comforts as great as in your home or your club. Ladies will find their comfort provided for in the Ladies' Lounging Room. It will cost you only 50 cents extra to ride all day in this car (25 cents for a half day).

COTTON BELT ROUTE

The Cotton Belt offers you the quickest and shortest route to Texas, without change of cars. Both day and night trains are equipped with comfortable Coaches and Free Reclining Chair Cars; also Parlor Cafe Cars by day, and Pullman Sleepers at night.

Write and tell us where you are going, and when you will leave, and we will tell you what your ticket will cost, and what train to take to make the best time and connections. We will also send you an interesting little booklet, "A Trip to Texas."

FRED. H. JONES, D.P.A., Memphis, Tenn. W. C. PEELER, T.P.A., Memphis, Tenn. W. G. ADAMS, T.P.A., Nashville, Tenn. F. R. WYATT, T. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio. H. H. SUTTON, T. P. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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TEETHINA was first used by Dr. Charles J. Moffett, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in his extensive and successful treatment of children in Georgia in overcoming the troubles incident to teething and the hot summers. TEETHINA (Teething Powders) counteracts the effect of hot weather and keeps the digestive organs in a healthy condition, and has saved the lives of thousands of children in the doctor's native state, where physicians prescribe and all mothers give it, and it is criminal in mothers of our section to allow their babes and little children to suffer and perhaps die when relief can be so easily obtained by giving **TEETHINA.**

Costs only 25 cents at Druggists, or mail 25c to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

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New line via Rockford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Council Bluffs. Buffet-library-smoking-cars, sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars. Send to the undersigned for a free copy of **Pictures and Notes En-Route** illustrating this new line as seen from the car window. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines. A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. At druggists or by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

1 CENT-Pr. Sq. Ft.

Including caps and nails, for the best Red Rope Roofing. Substitutes for Plaster. Samples free. THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING COMPANY, CAMDEN, N. J.

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Burnham's Hasty Jellycon makes the finest dessert jellies, clear and sparkling and deliciously flavored. Prepared in a minute. It is only necessary to dissolve in hot water and set away to cool. Flavors: orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. All grocers sell it.

LADIES! When Doctors and others fail to relieve you, try N. F. M. R.; it never fails. Box free. Mrs. B. A. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION — CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

A. N. K.—E 1829

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Fight on for wealth, old "Money Bags," your liver is drying up and bowels wearing out, some day you will cry aloud for health, offering all your wealth, but you will not get it because you neglected Nature in your mad rush to get gold. No matter what you do, or what ails you, to-day is the day—every day is the day—to keep watch of Nature's wants—and help your bowels act regularly—*CASCARETS* will help Nature help you. Neglect means bile in the blood, foul breath, and awful pains in the back of the head with a loathing and bad feeling for all that is good in life. Don't care how rich or poor you are, you can't be well if you have bowel trouble, you will be regular if you take *CASCARETS*—get them to-day—*CASCARETS* in metal box; cost 10 cents; take one, eat it like candy and it will work gently while you sleep. It cures; that means it strengthens the muscular walls of the bowels and gives them new life; then they act regularly and naturally; that is what you want—it is guaranteed to be found in—

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS.

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy *CASCARETS* we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper.

Building Material,

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

Doors and Windows, Shingles &c.
Lime and Cement,
Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils, etc.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

— FEED STUFFS —

Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, etc., etc

L. P. & W. S. Ellison

"I'm mighty glad," said Farmer Brown,
to his boy just home from school.
"Ye studied fencin while away, fer as a
gineral rule
A boy at school don't learn a thing that's
worth a row o' pins,
But now we've fence enough to build to
last 'till school begins."

Tears Legitimate Arguments Before a Jury.

The supreme court of Tennessee has made a somewhat novel and interesting decision. It holds that a lawyer has a right to shed tears to influence the verdict of a jury, and, in fact, says that if he can bring tears to his eyes at will he is derelict if he neglects to do so. The case in point was one to which the defendant had appealed on the ground that the weeping of the attorney for plaintiff had undue influence on the jury. The court found that the point had never been raised before and asserted that the manner of defense must be left largely to the judgment of attorneys. "Some," said the judge "deal wholly in logic and argument without any embellishment. Others use rhetorical and occasional flights of fancy and imagination. Others rely upon noise and gesticulation. earnestness of manner and vehemence of speech. Others appeal to the passions, prejudices and sympathies of the jury. Others combine all these modes." He declares that no cast iron rule should be made, but that tears have always been considered legitimate arguments before a jury and would appear to be one of the natural rights of counsel, as it would be difficult to decide whether or not the emotion was natural if such a point should be raised. He says a trial judge should not interfere with the shedding of tears unless they are indulged in to such an excess as to impede, embarass or delay the business before the court.

JUDGE TESTED THE MILK.

A number of dairymen arrested a few days ago at Omaha, Neb., on the charge of using drugs to keep their milk from souring, when arraigned on Saturday, admitted using a preservative compound but declared it was harmless, and Judge Samuel Gordon believed them.

The prosecuting attorney asked Judge if he was willing to drink some of the milk as a test, and his honor answered: "Yes, bring in a quart of it."

The Judge drank it and adjourned the cases until Monday, so as to see what effect if any, this milk has on the court. Monday a telephone message was sent to the court house saying that the Judge was ill and would not be on duty until the next day.

A substitute was appointed to the bench, and he fined each of the accused dairyen $25 and costs.

Chemists say that the preservative which is sold over drug store counters is principally formaldehyde, a powerful chemical.—Philadelphia Record.

A BIG FEE.

Dr. McCormack Files Claim for $10,000 for Attending Goebel.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1—Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Bowling Green, who attended Wm. Goebel after he was wounded, has filed his claim against the estate of the dead man. It is for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars The enormous fee has however been approved by Arthur Goebel, who states that it was due to Dr. McCormack's effort and skill that his brother was kept alive long enough to attain his great ambition to become Governor of Kentucky. As Arthur Goebel is sole beneficiary under the will of the late William Goebel his apprpval of the claim makes payment of it certain, and it is said the estate of the deceased democratic leader will amount to at least $100,000.

This is undoubtedly the largest fee ever earned in Kentucky by a Kentucky doctor in so short a time. Dr. McCormack attended his patient only from Tuesday till Saturday evening, and in conjunction with several other surgeons. What the other doctors may claim has not been disclosed.

Judge Kingman for Bryan.

Samuel A. Kingman, of Topeka, Kan., for ten years chief justice of the supreme court of Kansas, a lifelong Republican and a pioneer of the state, announces his determination to support W. J. Bryan and the entire democratic ticket. He leaves the party of his younger days, which he served with conspicuous credit with great reluctance, but he believes the party has departed so far from its original teachings that he can no longer consistently remain with it.

Judge Kingman stands on the Kansas City platform regarding the issues growing out of the Philippine war. He regards militarysm as the greatest menace to the Union that has arisen since '61.

DEMOCRATS MAY CONTROL THE NEXT CONGRESS.

That the next Senate of the United States, coming in on the 4th of March, 1901, will be Democratic or controlled by the united opposition to the Republicans is a strong probability, according to the calculations and claims of the Democratic leaders at Congressional Campaign Committee headquarters at Washington.

Secretary James Kerr, than whom there is no shrewder nor more careful political reckoner in the country, is positive in the assertion that if Bryan is elected both houses of Congress will be Democratic.

Chairman Richardson and Secretary Kerr are in close communication with every Congressional District in the country, from which they are receiving daily advices. They are familiar with the political situation in every State and their most conservative calculations give the Democrats, or the opposition to the Republicans. more than enough additional Senatorships as a result of the forthcoming November elections to capture the United States Senate.

A change of nine Senators will make the Senate a tie. With the election of a Democratic Vice-President this change of nine Senators will be sufficient to control.

The Republicans at present have a majority of eighteen, but there will be thirty-three newly and re-elected Senators to take their seats next 4th of March, barring contest of title. Of this number the Democrats count with almost an absolute certainty on a gain of seven, with a doubtful column of six from which the probability is strong they will add the necessary two or three Senatorships to obtain the majority in the Senate

The States to return newly elected Senators, some of whom have already been chosen, are: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Rhode Island, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana (two), Nebraska (two), New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Virginia, Wyoming and Delaware.

The States from which the Democrats are assured gains to the Senate are: Colorado, Idaho Montana (two), Nebraska, Utah and Delaware.

The doubtful States from which sufficient Democratic gains are expected to be added to the above are: Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, West Virginia, Wyoming and Pennsylvania.

Illinois Central R. R.

OF INTEREST TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Free Transportation to Attend the Annual Meeting at Chicago.

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at a meeting held July 18, 1900, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Upon the recommendation of the president, the resolution adopted July 21, 1897, authorizing the free transportation of stockholders over the company's lines, to Chicago and return, at the time of the annual meeting of the stockholders, was reconsidered and amended so as to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That until the further order of this Board, there shall be issued to each holder of one or more shares of the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered on the books of the Company, enabling him or her to travel free over the Company's lines from the station on the Illinois Central Railroad nearest to his or her registered address, to Chicago and return for the purpose of attending, in person, the meetings of stock holders. Such ticket to be good for the journey to Chicago only during the four days immediately preceeding, and the day of the meeting, and the return journey from Chicago only on the day of the meeting and the four days immediately following when properly countersigned and stamped during business hours—that is to say between 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.—in the office of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. G. BRUEN, in Chicago. Such ticket may be obtained by any registered holder of stock on application in writing, to the President of the Company in Chicago. Each application must state the full name and address of the stock holder, together with number and date of such certificate. No more than one person will be carried free in respect to any one holding of stock as registered on the books of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. G. HACKSTAFF,
Secretary.

The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1900, at noon. For the purpose of this meeting the Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the close of business on Sept. 11 to the morning of September 27.

Before Deciding on Your Summer Trip

Look up rates, routes and train service via the Mobile & Ohio R. R., to Waukesha, Wis., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Put-in-Bay, Ohio, Denver, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs, Col., Mackinac Island, Mich., Chicago, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., and many other resorts North, East and West. Low rates, superior service. This company has in service a complete line of new vestibuled coaches and sleepers. Their summer schedules are unsurpassed; close connection is made at St. Louis Union Station for all prominent Summer resorts. Special Mobile & Ohio representative meets all incoming trains at St. Louis and sees to the transfer of passengers to the connecting lines, attends to sleeper reservation etc. Summer tickets on sale from June 1st to September 30th, limited to return passage to October 31st, 1900 for rates, tickets and full information, apply to Ticket Agent.

C. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Pas. Agt,
Mobile, Ala.

BRYAN PREVENTS A PANIC.

Timely Platform Joke in the Speaking at Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—By a trite little joke sprung with cool, but effective declamation, W. J. Bryan to-day arrested a stampede of frantic men and women in the speaker's stand at Electric Park, preventing a panic.

The Nebraskan had just fought his way through the crowd and had taken his place in front of the orator's platform. when the overcrowded floor of the small stand creaked and began to waver. A section of the floor gave way and women shrieked in terror and men tried to jump over the railing on the heads of the packed throng at the rear of the stand.

"Hello," laughed Mr. Bryan, turning a smiling face upon the scared people. "This can't be a Democratic platform. There are no bad planks in that. Come, now; stand still wont you? If you stand together where you are you will be all right. If you stampede the thing will fall on you," and he laughed as if it was an every day occurrence. His self-assurance had a quieting effect on the crowd. When the dust cleared away it was found that a few people had been precipitated into the chamber under the stand, but none was seriously injured.

A RICH BOY.

"O my!" said Ben, "I wish I was rich and could have things like some of the boys that go to our school."

"I say, Ben," said his father, turning around quickly, "how much will you take for your legs?"

"For my legs,?" said Ben in surprise.

"Yes, what do you use them for?"

"Why I run and jump and play ball, and O, everything."

"That's so," said the father, "you wouldn't take ten thousand dollars for them would you?"

"No sir."

"Nor your good health?"

"No sir."

"Your hearing and your sense of taste are worth five thousand dollars apiece, at the very lowest, don't you think so?"

"Yes sir."

"Your eyes now. How would you like to have fifty thousand dollars and be blind the rest of your life?"

"I would not like it at all."

"Think a moment, Ben. Fifty thousand dollars is a lot of money. Are you very sure you would not sell them for that much?"

"Yes sir."

"Then they are worth that much at least. Lets see now, legs ten thousand; arms ten; voice, ten; hearing, five; taste, five; good health, ten; eyes, fifty. That makes one hundred thousand dollars, my boy, at the very lowest figures. Now run and jump, play, throw your ball, laugh, and hear your playmates laugh, too, look with those fifty thousand dollar eyes of yours at all the beautiful things about you, and come with your usual appetite for dinner, and think now and then how rich you really are."

It was a lesson that Ben never forgot; and since that day hever saw a cripple or a blind man but that he thinks how many things he has to be thankful for. And it has helped to make him contented.—Selected.

Definition of the Word.

"What does the word honeymoon mean, papa?" asked the small boy.

The old gentleman coughed once or twice and looked at his wife.

"You know what 'honey' means in slang don't you?" he asked at length.

"It means money," answered the boy.

"Precisely. Well, 'moon' is a period and 'honeymoon'—well, figure it out for yourself. Its easy."

Home Folks Preferred.

Small Margaret had said her prayers, and her mamma was tucking her in to leave her to her slumber, when the child begged that mamma would not leave her alone.

"Why, Margaret," said mamma, soothingly but surprised at this unexpected demand, "you know you are never alone, for God is with you."

"Yes," repined the small maiden doubtfully. "I know. But mamma, I'd rather have some of my own relations."—Woman's Home Companion.

Farmers Free Column.

Under this heading will hereafter be published notices not to exceed 6 lines each, from farmers who are subscribers, who have horses, mules, cows, products, seed, &c., for sale, free of charge.

A good cheap wheat drill for sale.
LEE ROSE.

Good cow with young calf for sale.
A. H. LEET.

Milk Cow with fine young calf for Sale. Also a lot of hogs.
Apply to C. L. ROSE.

Poland China Hogs.

13 head, sows and boars. 6 weeks old, for sale. A. M. McCLURE.

CITY BARBER SHOP.

To my old customers: We are here to stay. Nobody will appreciate your patronage or take more pleasure in trying to please you than we old reliable barbers.
R. U. CALDWELL,
WILL CROWELL

Horse Shoe Barber Shop.

In the new Laclede Hotel, where can be found good barbers, polite and ready to serve you. Good work, clean towels, keen razors. We'll try to please you.
J. H. HICKS,
H. R. IVY.

THE STEVESTAR.

Livery and Feed Stable.

Clinton Street, west of Hickman Wagon Factory. Keeps Surreys, Buggies, Horses, &c., for hire. Every accomodation given. Your patronage solicited.

Cash Book Store.

Splendid Selection of
NEW BOOKS
STATIONERY,
NOTIONS &c

Call and see our Stock. Everything up to date.

MARY BERENDES & Co.

Joe W. Bennett, H. F. Remley.

BENNETT & REMLEY,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in all Courts—especially the Courts of Hickman and Fulton counties. Mr Bennett's office will remain in Clinton and Mr. Remley's in Hickman

C. E. EAKER,

General Grocer,

Powell Block, Clinton St.

Having purchased the Grocery Stock of J. J. C. Bondurant, would be pleased to have all old friends to call. Fresh Goods and Choice Bargains.

DR. S. K. DAVIDSON

Dentist,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY

Office over Cowgill & Cowgill's Drug Store.

LIVERY STABLE,

OPPOSITE R. R. DEPOT.

J. H. POLLOCK, Prop'r.

First class turnouts, buggies, surreys, carriages, safe teams, &c. Customers served with courtesy and politeness. Patronage solicited. Telephone 19.

G. E. Bartlett,

(Successor to Wm. Diestelbrink,)

—DEALER IN—

Fancy Groceries and Provisions,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

FREE DELIVERY.

Telephone—Store No. 94; Residence, No. 96.

A. F. OLIVER.

Blacksmith and Undertaker

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

GIVE ME A TRIAL when you want Blacksmithing done, or repair in Wagons, &c. Horseshoing a specialty. I also keep a full line of

Undertaker's Goods

Common, Rosewood, and Solid Black Walnut Coffins and Cases, which can be fitted up in short notice, and at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

Shop near the Jail.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

THE POPULAR LINE FOR

St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, and all points North, East and West, Cairo, New Orleans, Mobile, Birmingham, Nashville, Chattanooga, Montgomery, Thomasville, Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Port Tampa, Miami, and all points in the Southeast.

Elegant Vestibuled First Class Coaches with smoking room, and complete toilet rooms and lavatories for ladies and gentlemen. Porter in attendance charged with the comfort of the passengers. Also Vestibuled Palace Sleeping Cars with Drawing Room and Buffet between St. Louis and Mobile, New Orleans, Montgomery, Thomasville and Jacksonville, Fla.

E. B. BLAIR,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Jackson, Tenn.

HICKMAN BANK,

HICKMAN, - - - KENTUCKY.

Capital Stock paid in	$50,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits,	20,000

Does a General Banking Business. Loans Money on Liberal Terms. Act's of Farmers, Merchants and Manufacturers respectfully solicited.

The Funds and Securities of this Bank are protected by the

MOSLER PATENT SCREW DOOR SAFE.

Has never yet been Opened by Burglars.

R. T. TYLER, President, W. C. JOHNSON, Cashier.
C. A. HOLCOMBE, Vice-President. S. AMBERG, Ass't Cash.

HICKMAN WAGON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

HICKMAN WAGONS,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

"Majestic" Cooking Ranges,

The Best in the World!

You Cannot Make a Mistake In Buying One of these Ranges!

One of its Strongest Points is its

ECONOMY IN THE USE OF FUEL!

Bakes Biscuits in 4 Minutes—Light Bread in 40 Minutes.
Buying a "Majestic" means a life-time of Economical Cooking

Call and Examine Them. You'll Buy no Other.

R. B. BREVARD.

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TOM DILLON, Sr., Prop'r,

(Successor to R. C. Ramage, dec'd.)

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CURBING,
STONE WORK of all Kinds,
IRON FENCING, &c., &c

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Bath Tubs
Brass Goods
Bronze Clocks
Bric-a-brac
Balances
Bread Knives

Cake Stands
Coffee Pots
Coal Hods
Coal Claws
Copper Kettles
Cistern Covers
Carpet Sweepers
Chandeliers
Carving Sets
Cook Stoves
Dish Covers
Egg Beaters
Dust Pans
Dinner Sets
Dish Trays
Door Mats
Dairy Crocks
Fire Sets

Hearth Tiles
Hand Scales
Hall Lamps
Hand Mirrors
House Brooms
Ice Picks
Ice Hooks
Ice Shavers
Ironing Boards
Ice Boxes
Jardinieres
Knife Steels
Knife Grinders
Kitchen Saws
Lard Presses
Lamp Chimneys
Lawn Swings
Lawn Settees

Parlor Lamps
Patent Churns
Potato Mashers
Padlocks
Pocket Cutlery
Rotary Sifters
Rat Traps
Roof Paint
Refrigerators
Roach Traps
Rolling Pins
Rose Jars
Smokers' Sets
Shaving Sets
Sand Stones
Steak Pounders
Sewing M'chines
Shovels
Statuettes
Steel Ranges
Sausage Fillers
Scrub Brushes
Sausage Mills
Scissors
Steak Broilers
Soap Racks
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Table Cutlery
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LARGEST HOUSEHOLD FURNISHERS

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New Enterprise Stoves

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Wood Churns
Wood Faucets
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Water Coolers
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and
everything in
China and
Glass
Wood or
Tin, Wire or
Castware
for the
Dining Room
Kitchen
Laundry
and Dairy

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Cut Glass
Cream Freezers
Coal Vases
Coffee Urns
Cherry Seeders
Can Openers
Cork Pullers
Corn Poppers

Flower Pots
Floor Mops
Fire Screens
Fruit Jars
Fluting Irons
Fly Traps
Fruit Presses
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Hatchets
Holiday Goods

Laundry Stoves
Lamps
Lawn Vases
Lanterns
Lamp Wicks
Lawn Chairs
Metal Polishes
Milk Cans
Metal Cocks
Milk Shakers
Milk Strainers
Meat Choppers
Nut Crackers
Nutmeg Graters
Oil Stoves
Onyx Tables
Oil Cans
Patent Pans